MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,573 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ENEMY PLANE DOWNED OVER ARAFURA SEA

Naval Hydroplane Sent Lockheed-Hudson Bomber to Doom By Crashing Into it

IS AMAZING ACHIEVEMENT

Japanese Aircraft's Only Damage Suffered Was Broken Floats in Spectacular Tactics

A crack Japanese naval pilot did a nice job of downing a new enemy Lockheed-Hudson bomber, pride of the enemy, in the course of the successful landing of Japanese Forces on an enemy base in the Arafura Sea, according to a Domei dispatch dated Saturday from an undesignated base. The Domei account follows:

"Large enemy bombers, so to speak, are giant animals in the air. Fighter planes with agile action and speed may be able to shoot them down, but for a hydroplane to knock down one of these huge beasts is an occurrence which has happened but once before in the annals of aerial fighting. That being the exploit of Commander Miyata of the Imperial Navy during the height of the battle of Shanghai.

Smashed Into Plane

"On July 30, when the Imperial Navy carried out a surprise landing on an enemy guerrilla base in the Arafura Sea one of the Japanese hydroplanes plunged bodily against an enemy Lockheed-Hudson, causing the bomber to dive into the sea in a pillar of flame. The hydroplane's floats were damaged but it succeeded in landing safely.

"The island groups of Kei, Aru, and Tanimber, 400 nautical miles from Australia and lying very near the southern end of New Guinea, were being used as bases from which the enemy carried out its guerrilla warfare. On July 30, units of the Imperial Navy, piercing the Arafura dawn, carried out a surprise landing on various bases in the islands.

"At 11:20 a.m. a large enemy bomber attacked a unit operating in the Kei Islands. It was a New Lockheed-Hudson. Immediately, a hydroplane, with its motor roaring, was shot into the air from a catapault on board a Japanese warship. The hydroplane drew a great circle in the air and rapidly gained altitude, pursuing the enemy bomber. The bomber, as if it held in contempt a mere hydroplane, kept to its course and made ready to bomb the landing unit.

"Machine-guns were probably spitting fire. The planes neared each other two or three times. The men below watched this unequal fight with grim expressions. Suddenly the hydroplane banked sharply and plunged at the bomber. That the pilot of the Japanese plane intended to knock down the enemy by crashing himself into it was clear. There was a collision as the hydroplane's floats ripped off the tail assembly of the bomber. Flames enveloped the disabled bomber and after twisting agonizingly in the air it fell into the sea. Thunderous cheers echoed across the water as the hydroplane dipped its wings in triumph. The only damage sustained by the Japanese plane was its floats.

Japanese Tactics

"This is a good example of Japanese tactics which allows the enemy to cut its flesh while at the same time the enemy's body is pierced. This manifestation of the Japanese spirit always brings the Imperial Forces victory, and for the enemy sure-death."

U. SAW IS DEAD IN EGYPT SAYS REPORT FROM ROME

Former Burmese Premier Said To Have Died Imprisoned

Mr. U. Saw, former Burmese Premier, who was taken in custody by British authorities while en route home last year, died while imprisoned in Egypt, according to a Miyako report received here from Shanghai yesterday quoting a Stefani dispatch from Rome.

Wuhan Bans Old Fapi

C.P.S.

HANKOW, August 7.—The withdrawal of old notes in the Wuhan Area, will be carried out in two weeks from August 10, and will be based on the ratio of $2 old notes to Central Reserve Bank notes $1 as in East China.

Seeks Unification

Mayor Chen Kung-po

VAST CHANGES SEEN BY SHANGHAI MAYOR

Stresses Necessity of Unifying Administration and Rebuilding Great City

Shanghai, the metropolis of China, since the memorable day on December 8 last year, has changed, and is changing greatly, both in its character and in its outlook, according to a Domei dispatch dated Saturday, from Shanghai. In order to ascertain what he intends to do to rebuild Shanghai as an Asiatic city in a real sense, a Domei reporter called on Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, and heard a frank expression of his ideas. Mr. Chen, who, as President Wang Ching-wei's chief aide, is a man of great importance in the peace camp, revealed his innermost feelings and made clear many of his ideas.

"Shanghai is not only the largest city in China, but is one of the most important cities in the world," said Mr. Chen. "During the early days of Shanghai, its interests were chiefly economical, but toward the end of the Manchu Dynasty it gradually became a second political center. What we can never forget is that for many long years America and Britain had their own concessions, causing countless unjust conditions to arise.

"As I often say, there is no unity between law and government in Shanghai. Neither is there any unity between culture and economics. This is the result of Anglo-American control. The situation is such that if the citizens have money they have no law. Nor is there any culture.

Greatest Port of China

"But Shanghai is the greatest port of China. More commodities enter and leave this port than any other port in this nation. One half of the total population of China lives along the Yangtze River. When Shanghai's position and character are made clear, its importance in Greater East Asia is evident.

"I want to bring about unity of government and law, and unity between culture and economics, and look forward to the day when the importance of Shanghai in Greater East Asia will be even greater than it is today."

Concerning the situation in Shanghai today, Mr. Chen asserted: "In the past Shanghai used to be extremely complicated. Today, it is more so than ever. The reason for this is because there is no unification of administrative powers. There are at least three administrative organs in Shanghai; the city government, the international settlement, and the French Concession. If I were to express my feelings regarding the situation I would say 'I cannot be satisfied.' If any district or area desires peace and development, then a unification of the administrative organs of that district or area is necessary. If there is no unification of the administrative organs, nobody, however, competent, can ever hope to accomplish anything.

"Of course, the complexity of Shanghai is caused by errors committed in the past, but there are factors today contributing to the deplorable condition. To adjust and rationalize this situation in a short space of time is not easy. I believe that only with the cooperation of intelligent and capable citizens is the rationalization of city government in Shanghai possible."

Asked what his hopes were in the construction of a Greater Shanghai the mayor replied that he thought it was too early to talk on this subject. "Because," he said, "while Shanghai can talk of how to recover from the blow it has received, it cannot as yet talk of any new upbuilding. There was a time when the Chinese government had plans for the construction of the city. The first idea was to restrict the foreign concessions. For example, the construction of the Chungshan Road was to keep the Shanghai Extension Road within bounds and to prevent the power of the international settlement from increasing. The second idea was to isolate the international settlement. The buildings near the Garden Bridge in the Central district and many others were built because

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GERMAN TANKS MASSED SOUTH OF STALINGRAD

Pierce Red Lines in Kotelnikovsk Sectors and Break Down Red Resistance

LUFTWAFFE IS COOPERATING

Launches Fierce Attacks From Low Altitude and Inflicts Heavy Damages

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Following a fierce battle with Soviet tanks, German panzer formations pierced a section of the Red lines in the Kotelnikovsk sector, southwest of Stalingrad, according to a Moscow dispatch received here today.

Steadily breaking down the resistance of the Soviet troops, the German tanks are reportedly massing in the Kletskaya area with the aim of crossing the Don River at one stroke.

Quoting a Berlin report, in full cooperation with the land forces, the Luftwaffe formations, relentlessly continuing their mopping-up operations in the northern sectors, and intensively attacking from a low altitude, have inflicted heavy damages on the fleeing Soviet remnants which have crossed the Don River at Serafimovich, 40 kilometers northwest of Kletskaya, it is said.

Meanwhile, the German artillery is reportedly heavily bombarding Soviet positions and troops moving along the eastern banks of the Don River.

According to a Reuters dispatch, German units after successfully severing the railway line connecting Stalingrad and Krasnodar, are rapidly advancing and Soviet troops in these sectors are being fiercely attacked by German dive-bombers, it is reported.

Importance Attached to Visit

Domei

ZURICH, August 8.—Exceptional importance is being attached by British and American circles in the Soviet Union on the arrival in Moscow of Lieutenant-General Thomas Bradley, President Roosevelt's emissary, the Tribune de Geneva reported from London.

Despite the Soviet Union's assertions that Bradley's trip is only a routine, the dispatch said, British circles in London openly express belief that representatives of the United Nations are conferring on measures to assist the Soviet Union.

Germans Accelerating Offensives

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—After occupying Kropotkin and Armavir, the German units in the Kuban sectors are accelerating their offensives and vanguards of the German mechanized formations are said to be pressing the Soviet troops in the Maikop, Apsheronskaya, and Neftegorska districts, according to a reliable but unconfirmed report received here today.

Reports from neutral sources revealed that German detachments have reached a point 30 kilometers northeast of Maikop, an important Soviet oil-field which produces over 2,000,000 tons of oil annually.

These quarters pointed out, the report said, the possible measures envisaged: first, creation of a second front; second, a largescale air offensive against Germany; third, acceleration of the delivery of supplies to the Soviet Union; fourth; the dispatch of Anglo-American forces to the eastern front.

The predominant feeling in London, the dispatch added, is that "something must happen" while public sentiment is mounting that it is preferable to undergo heavy losses by creating a second front now than to bear the attack of the German army and Luftwaffe after Germany has liquidated the Red forces.

There is also an increasing tendency to expect an early appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations in Western Europe, the information revealed, adding that General George Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, is considered the most likely candidate for the post.

Border Reported Closed

Domei

VICHY, August 7.—According to a Havas report, quoting information from authentic sources, received here today, the Turkish-Syrian border has been closed.

The French News Agency, however, failed to disclose where the border was closed.

China Commends Workers

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, August 8.—Marking the completion of one year's rural pacification work, the Civil Affairs Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government has awarded prizes to those who have rendered meritorious services in the campaign.

Premier Tojo Spurs Shipbuilders; Derides Work in Enemy Countries

U.S. and Britain Merely Able to Construct Vessels To Replace Those Sunk by Axis While Japan Continues Its Attacks

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in a radio broadcast from his official residence Saturday afternoon, asked all who are employed in the building of ships in the nation to see that ships are launched according to schedule.

He explained to his invisible listeners that the nation requires ships because they are necessary to press the pursuit attack on America and Britain with certainty of complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

In the same broadcast, he also made a stinging comment on the building programs in America and Britain.

He declared that the ships which the enemies of Japan are building in a feverish manner are for use in covering the retreat of their armed forces before the Japanese who are in hot pursuit of them.

The Premier's talk to the nation's shipbuilding people, which was broadcast to the entire nation, opened the campaign to induce the people, shipwrights and others, to show a keen interest in the speedy completion of the gigantic building program which has been under way for months, a drive which will be continued until the end of November.

The Premier's radio address, which started at 12:20 p.m. and lasted for five minutes, was in substance as follows:

"To you, people engaged in the building of ships in the nation, I feel bound to offer my thanks.

"You have, ever since the beginning of this great war, managed to build ships which are so essential, having overcome manifold difficulties involved in the performance of the work. I think I can imagine your great endeavors in obtaining these results.

"The importance of the part the ship is to play in the creation of a condition permitting the country to fight its enemies with certainty of complete victory already is known to all of you.

"In America and Britain, the people are making frantic efforts to build more and more ships with a view to their employment in an effort to recover the ground lost at the early stages of the war.

"It is a curious commentary on these efforts on the part of America and Britain that they are losing

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CRAIGIE DESPONDENT ON TRIP TO SHANGHAI

Evacuee From Japan Describes Voyage From Yokohama on Tatuta Maru

Although finally en route to his home country, free from the life of internment for eight months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Sir Robert L. Craigie, former Japanese Ambassador to Japan, was a gloomy passenger aboard the diplomatic exchange ship, Tatuta Maru, during the trip from Yokohama to Shanghai en route to Lourenco Marques.

Sir Robert kept to his stateroom most of the time, except when the sultry weather was a bit too much for him and he appeared on deck, according to a diary kept by one of the evacuees from Japan and sent to the Shanghai Bureau of Domei while the vessel was in port there to pick up additional repatriates. The diary follows:

July 30—Exactly at 5:40 p.m. the gong was sounded announcing the departure of the Tatuta Maru. We were not allowed to leave our cabins, while the window curtains were drawn so that we were not able to look outside. At 6:05 p.m., the vessel with a white cross mark on its side slowly left the Fourth pier of Yokohama harbor. It was unbearably hot in the cabins. We saw Sir Robert Craigie take his chair to the lower deck near the storage-rooms, but realizing that he might be in the way as sailors were busily hustling about, he went back to his cabin. There were some Dutch, Indians, Belgians, Poles, Greeks and some others on board, the total number being 454. Women and children were occupying the largest percentage of the passengers. The children who had no knowledge about the reason they were sailing back home, were seen running around the corridors and talking happily with one another. One Indian girl was singing "Hinomaru Koshinkyoku" (The Rising Sun March) in good Japanese. The sea was calm and the ship sailed on

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INDEPENDENCE MOVE STUDIED BY INDIANS

5-Hour Discussion Takes Place Following Explanation by Mahatma Gandhi

A special dispatch to Yomiuri-Hochi from Buenos Aires states that according to a Bombay dispatch, the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress Party held its epoch-making conference on Friday as scheduled with Chairman Maulana Abul Kalam Azad submitting a report which was followed by an explanation by Mahatma Gandhi on what he is trying to bring about in the conference. Then a lengthy discussion was in order which took five hours altogether on the resolution to demand independence for India. Following this Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru entered a motion for the adoption of the resolution and further elucidated on the firm determination of the Indian National Congress Party to obtain freedom from the shackles of Britain.

He also stressed the importance of expelling all vicious plots on the part of Britain at this juncture as well as of the vital necessity of all Indians to direct their unswerving efforts toward the attainment of this objective. Next in order came the supplementary explanation on the resolution by Patel and finally the first day's session of the conference was brought to a close.

Voting on the resolution was to take place on Saturday. Excepting the minority represented by Rajagopalachariar, former Prime Minister of the State of Madras, who stands for a conciliatory policy toward Britain, it is believed that the resolution will be adopted with an overwhelmingly number of votes. However, as can be conjectured from the addresses delivered by both Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the first day of the conference, the former, following close on the heels of the adoption of the resolution, will present to Lord Linlithgow,

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, August 9, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Britain and India

MIYAKO—If Britain should lose India it would no doubt mean that it would have to see its influence in the Orient subside forever. Thus if Britain's influence should be ousted from the Orient, this would naturally lead to the removal of its influence from the entire areas of the world. In other words, whether it will lose India or not undoubtedly constitutes a grave problem to Britain, so grave that its rise or fall will be decided.

It was but natural for India to have demanded the immediate withdrawal of all British influence from the country. Likewise it is but natural for Britain to resort to every possible means, even going so far as to resort to violence, in coping with the precarious situation confronting it in India. However, now that things have been brought to what they are today, nothing could be done by Britain to suppress the strong anti-British sentiment as entertained by all the Indian nationals. Their eager and enthusiastic demand for independence for their country as well as for the immediate removal of the British influence from their country cannot by any means be suppressed now. Hence, the only alternative left for Britain at this stage is for it to allow resignedly independence to India.

Needless to say, Japan will not go so far as to extend armed strength to India and advise it to alienate itself from Britain. However, so long as Britain's influence will remain in India and Britain will utilize the country as its base for carrying on offensive war against Japan, then Japan may be obliged to take a free action on the Indian territory.

Should Britain dare to resort to armed force and fight against the Indian masses at this stage, it would only result in heavy casualties on its part. For the Indian nationals are resolutely determined today to surmount whatever difficulties or hardships which might confront them, in attaining their objective of driving out from their country

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JAPANESE RAID ENEMY'S BASES IN EAST HUNAN

Changsha, Siangyin and Hengshan Among Strategic Points Subjected to Air Attacks

OFFICERS ARE EXECUTED

General Hu and Ten High Ranking Men of Chungking Army Reported Executed

Domei

CANTON, August 8.—Squadrons of Japanese aircraft yesterday successively raided Changsha, Siangyin, Siangtan and Hengshan, strategic points in eastern Hunan Province, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Another formation of Japanese planes the same day carried out a series of reconnaissance flights over Shaokwan, Kinghwa, Pingshek and Nanning.

Chungking Officers Executed

Domei

NANKING, August 7.—With the execution of approximately 10 high-ranking Chungking officers, including General Hu Chi-ju, Commander of the Kihing Army District, a secret anti-war organization was brought to light in Kwangsi Province, a report from a reliable source states.

Much to the distress of the Chungking authorities, this is but one instance of anti-war agitation frequently breaking out in the southwestern region.

Apprehended by Chungking secret police, General Hu and his officers were sent to Kweilin, where they were executed on August 5. General Hu's sympathizers scattered at his arrest, and are now hiding somewhere in Kwangsi Province.

The Chungking regime now faces difficulties as anti-war sentiments are permeating through officers and men in Hunan, Kwangsi and Fukien provinces, according to the same report.

War Results Reported

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, August 8.—Results of mopping-up operations carried out by the Japanese Forces on August 6 in the vicinity of Sungyang since the fall of the strategic town on August 4, were reported to include the capturing of one heavy trench mortar, two light trench mortars, seven Czechoslovakian machine-guns, three pompoms, 17 Maxim guns, 51 50-kilogram bombs and quantities of other arms and munitions.

Ten trench mortars, 25 Maxim guns and six Czechoslovakian machine-guns were also seized by the Japanese Forces in an armoury found on the top of a hill in Fangshanliang Mountain south of Sungyang, it is reported.

Shoot Down 2 U.S. Planes

Domei

CANTON, August 8.—A formation of five American bombers, supported by several fighters, was repulsed by Japanese Army Air Units when it attempted to raid the Canton air field about 8:10 a.m. today, the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China revealed in a statement issued at 2:00 p.m. today.

Two of the American raiders were shot down over Sanshui, 40 kilometers west of Canton, the communique said.

Phased from its objective, the announcement added, the American air unit carried out blind bombing in the vicinity of Lungtan, southwest of Shuntak in the Delta area, killing several Chinese coolies and wounding more than 20.

MUSSOLINI ATTENDS MASS HELD FOR HIS SECOND SON

First Anniversary of the Heroic Death of Captain Bruno Observed

Domei

ROME, August 7.—Premier Benito Mussolini, accompanied by his wife, this morning arrived at Predabbio, his native town in the central part of Italy, where are located the family tombs of the Mussolinis.

Upon arrival at his native town, Il Duce was welcomed by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and other Government officials. Premier Mussolini immediately proceeded to a local church to attend mass held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the heroic death of Captain Bruno Mussolini, his second son. The mass was also attended by the widow of the late Captain Mussolini, as well as civil and military authorities.

IMMEDIATE ACTION TO UNCHAIN INDIA WANTED BY AZAD

Any Future Promise for Independence Would Be Rejected

RESOLUTION LIKELY

United Front for Prompt Withdrawal of British Proposed by Nehru

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—That independence for India must be immediate was the keynote of the address made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the All-India National Congress Party, at the opening session of the momentous All-India Committee's Bombay conference, reports here from Bombay revealed today.

India, he reportedly declared, does not want any promise of independence in the future. President Azad went on to scotch British and allied claims that the independence of India will jeopardize the war efforts of the united nations.

The nationalist leader furthermore bluntly refuted claims made by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, that given independence India will be plunged into anarchy and disorder.

Stressing that the resolution drafted by the National Congress Party demands the immediate transfer of all political power to Indians, President Azad declared that should independence be granted, India will conclude a treaty with friendly nations and fight against all invaders.

This afternoon's initial session of the All-India Committee opened in an atmosphere of solemnity, reports from Bombay said. Every Indian nationalist leader, including the aged but politically powerful Mahatma Gandhi, was present.

With the great hall jammed to capacity by more than 10,000 Congress Party members and spectators, the momentous meeting opened with an address by President Azad of the National Congress Party.

Immediately following the President's speech, the idol of all Indians, Mahatma Mohandas Gandhi, rose among deafening cheers to voice again his unwavering determination to obtain for India the complete independence she had been denied for years, reports said.

Losing no time in coming to the main point of business, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proposed a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of British influence from India. His proposal was seconded by Bhulahbai Desai, member of the All-India Working Committee, and also by Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel.

Although further discussions will be held tomorrow, Bombay political observers believed that the formal adoption of the resolution is a certainty.

It was pointed out in reports from Bombay that despite the frantic efforts made by the British through pro-British organizations such as the Muslim League, the National Liberal League, the Radical Democratic League and the Hindu Mahasabha Party, no split will occur within the All-India Committee.

Meanwhile, other reports here revealed that the India Government, fearing the commencement of the civil disobedience campaign, has already issued an order prohibiting the closing of all shops handling daily necessities.

Holds World Attention

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 7.—The Indian situation continues to hold the attention of the world.

Speculation is rife as to the fate of the plan for the settlement of the Indian question, worked out by Mahatma Gandhi, which was tabled at the meeting of the All-India Committee of the National Congress Party of India, of which he is a leader.

This settlement plan, under which, according to its author, the new civil disobedience campaign will be launched throughout India if Britain does not assent to the immediate grant of independence to India, was considered and adopted by the working committee of the National Congress Party.

Enough information has been received here to show that a complete stoppage of business transactions throughout India for 24 hours will get the new civil disobedience movement started.

There is some division of opinion here on the possible attitude of Mahatma Gandhi to the manner in which the anti-British campaign will

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15 Returning Officials Assigned New Duties At Lourenco Marques

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Fifteen Japanese diplomats, who were returning to Japan from the United States by the exchange agreement upon reaching Lourenco Marques were assigned to duty in Europe by the Japanese Government. Accompanied by their families, they left Lourenco Marques yesterday for Lisbon on the Portuguese steamer, Mousinho, following the receipt of a navigation guarantee from the Anglo-American authorities. The diplomats are scheduled to arrive in Lisbon on September 4.

GERMAN SPOKESMAN HITS BRITISH POLICY

Characterizes Announcement On India As Being Brazen And Unscrupulous

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—Pointing out the brazen and unscrupulous announcement recently broadcast by the British authorities that the Indians now fighting against Britain are not the Hindus but uncivilized Indians in local districts, the spokesman of the German Foreign Ministry in a press interview on Friday said that the broadcast was sufficient to explain Britain's attitude toward India.

"Though it is still too early," stated the spokesman, "to give a mature judgment on the Indian fate as no detailed information about Gandhi's speech at the All-India Committee meeting is available, Britain is now at a loss as to how to establish a new Indian policy based on a new idea, although it assured liberty for India after the present war by sending Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to India.

"On the other hand" he continued, the racial consciousness of the Indians is incessently driving the leaders of the National Congress Party to resort to a new movement for independence, and whether the decisive move to be started by them will be made clear within a few days.

"In short the unscrupulous broadcast recently made by Britain that the Indians now taking up arms are not the Hindus but the uncivilized local Indians, clearly reflects the British attitude toward India," he concluded.

SAKAMOTO IS APPOINTED MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND

Choice of Ex-Chief of Europe And Asia Bureau Announced By Foreign Office

Tamao Sakamoto, former chief of the Europe and Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Japanese Minister to Switzerland, the post which has remained vacant since Takanobu Mitani, former minister, was shifted to France, it was announced by the Foreign Office Saturday.

Due to poor health, Mr. Sakamoto resigned from his post as chief of the Europe and Asia Bureau at the end of May. He was then appointed counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow and has been recuperating at Karuizawa. The new appointment came about as he has completely recovered his health.

Following his graduation from the law department of Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Sakamoto qualified in a diplomatic test, going to France and Switzerland in the subsequent years. After lively activity as a member of the party taking part in the conference of the League of Nations, Disarmament Conference and the International Economic Conference held in Geneva, he returned to the Foreign Office.

Shortly afterward, however, he was again sent abroad, having been appointed to the post of chief of the Europe and Asia Bureau in September 1940. In March last year, he accompanied the then Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to Europe as the chief member of the suite, giving full play to his diplomatic ability.

Argentina Controls Oil Zone

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—The Argentine Lower Chamber today approved a bill for State management of the oil-field zone in Argentina, an official news agency reported today. It is said that the bill will be effective for one year following the conclusion of the present war.

MANCHOUKUO SEEKS NEW EMPIRE SONG

Present Anthem Unsuitable Due To Length and Changes That Have Occurred

In observance of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, special programs are being conducted in Manchoukuo amid the joy and gratitude of the 43,000,000 people. On top of those programs the plan for the adoption of a new national anthem has been calling the attention of the entire people of the Empire, reports a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Hsinking. The wording of the poem is to be written first in Japanese, to be later translated into the Manchou dialect.

The present national anthem which was composed at the time of the founding of the Empire ten years ago, has become unsuitable for a country which has achieved the unparalleled growth and prosperity for the last ten years.

It has become unsuitable for the following three reasons: Firstly, it is written in the Manchou language only and is not suitable for a country where both Japanese and Manchou are used as standard languages. It should be sung both by the Japanese and Manchoukuoan residents in the Empire. Secondly, in the present anthem, the population of the Empire is counted as 30,000,000 but at present the entire population has risen to 43,000,000. Thirdly, it is too long and consequently takes too much time to sing it through. The new anthem should be as short as the Japanese National Anthem. For the above-mentioned reasons, the present anthem has not been propagated throughout the country.

In view of the urgent need of a new national anthem, the Imperial Foundation Celebration Society, with Premier Chang Ching-hui as Chairman, decided last September to adopt a new national anthem in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire. Already some 50 poems have been sent in. They will be carefully examined by the committee of the same Society and the best one will be announced sometime in the near future. The new national anthem will be called the "Empire Foundation Anthem."

The poem of the new national anthem is to be written first in Japanese. Upon the completion of the poem all the musical composers in Manchoukuo will be mobilized to the task of composing music to the poem. Not only that, some Japanese composers, such as Koscak Yamada, noted composer and orchestra conductor, Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Kosuke Komatsu, and Kunihiko Hashimoto will be invited to act as councilors in the composition of the best music to the poem. The tune must be imbued with sublimity, grandeur and classical elegance, in order to inspire those who sing it. The national anthem written in Japanese will be translated into Manchou. It is expected to be completed by the middle of September just before the grand official celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire. On the occasion of the celebration, the 43,000,000 people of the Empire will start out on the second decade in the history of the Empire, proudly singing the new national anthem.

Mr. Yamada spoke as follows regarding the composition of the new anthem: "The last time when I visited Manchoukuo I was consulted by Chang Ching-hui on the plan of adopting a new national anthem. Not only will composers who are in Manchoukuo but all the members of the Music Composition Department of the Music Culture Association in Japan Proper will be mobilized to the task of composing to the new poem. The new national anthem of the Manchoukuo Empire should be short enough to be sung through within one minute, it often being played with the Japanese National Anthem."

Independence Move Studied by Indians

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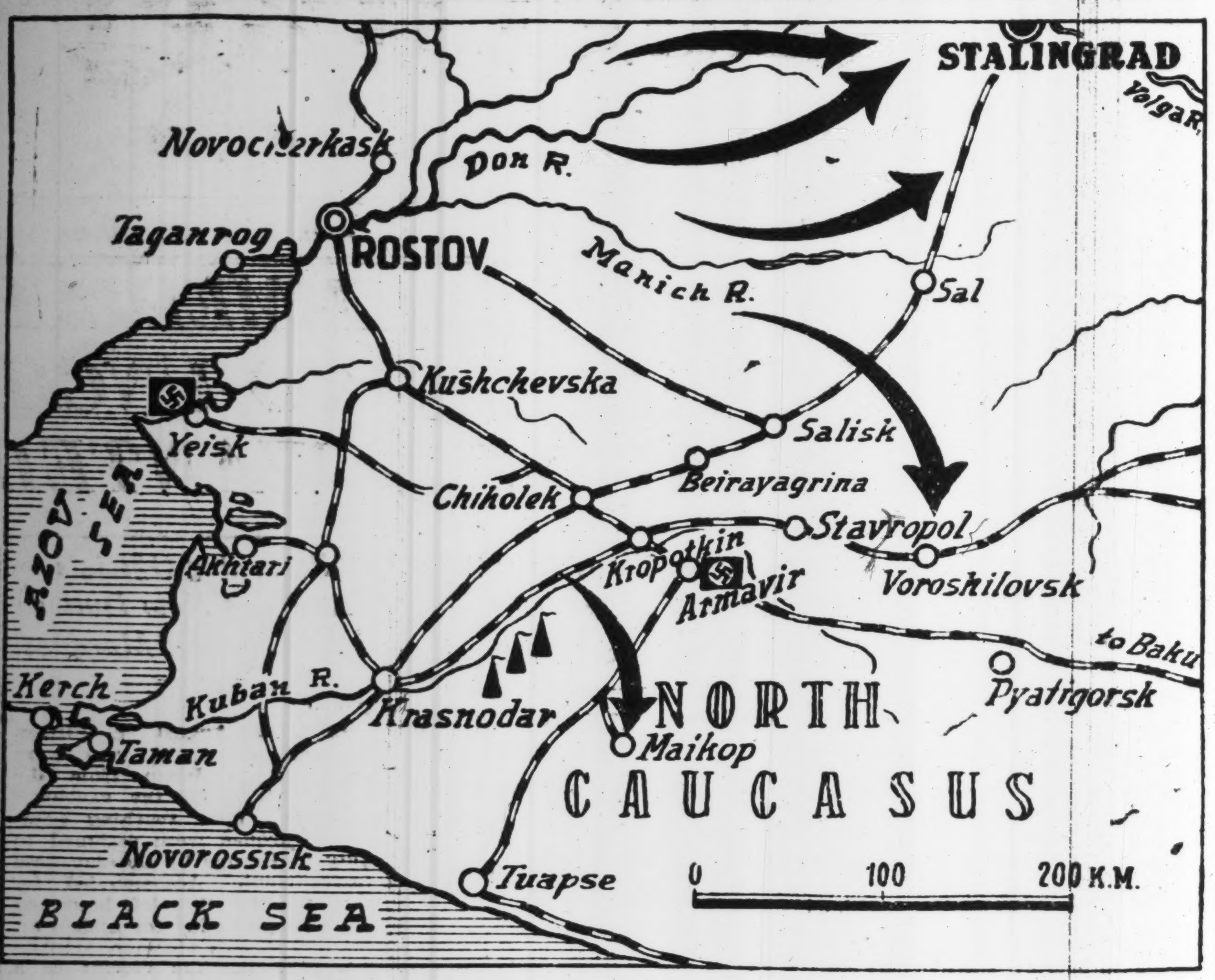
Viceroy of India, a written statement demanding immediate independence for India as well as immediate withdrawal from the country of all British influence and troops, with the reply thereto to be handed to him within a week's time, under the condition that India will cooperate with allied nations. As far as the independence issues of India are concerned, the arrow already has been shot from the bow and all that remains to be done is for Britain and America to decide what to do about it. Thus the relations between India and Britain are strained to the limit.

A dispatch from Zurich to the Asahi states that on Friday, the first day of the conference, the hall was crowded with an audience including members of the Indian National Congress Party as well as auditors, who have come from all parts of the country. Doubtless admission tickets for the first day were immediately sold out. Those of the moneyed class are said to have offered as high as 35 pounds for a single ticket in order to get into the hall.

Those representing the different parties of India as well as the press corps of America and Britain are said to have installed as many as 250 private telephones for their exclusive use to convey the news of the conference to their respective agencies. All the shops and stores in Bombay were closed on this day, and all the factory workers of the city were laying off from their work, thus virtually presenting a scene that looked like a strike.

Threat to Stalingrad Mounts



The Soviet defense of Stalingrad reached an acute stage on August 7 when the German forces, using powerful tank formations, broke through the Red Army lines in the sector southwest of the city. Meanwhile other Nazi units, crossing the Don River, are pressing on Stalingrad from the northwest.

Premier Addresses Builders of Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

more ships than what leave their docks.

"The ships which are put in commission in this country, unlike those they are building in America and Britain, are of immediate great use in the development of our strategy or in the consolidation of national power.

"We are not slow to take advantage of this highly favorable condition to lock up Germany, Italy, and ourselves in a compact body to press the offensive against America and Britain.

"Manifestly the building of ships in our country is to permit us to give chase to the enemies, overtake them, and eliminate them.

"In sharp contrast, the building of ships in America and Britain is to permit these countries to cover the retreat of their armed forces before the Japanese who are in hot pursuit of them.

"It is important for all people of Japan, regardless of classes, to act in a body to see that this pursuit attack is kept up without interruption, if there is to be a realization of the essential aim of our war through bringing America and Britain to their knees.

"The most important thing for one in a pursuit attack is to see that he is not off his guard. On no account must he allow himself to relax or take an easy-going view of the matter.

"To you, leaders in the shipbuilding industry and workers, I have an appeal to make in asking you to attend in an entirely new attitude to your duties and to have ships which are essential to the conduct of a successful pursuit attack take the water according to schedule, although I know that to do that means going through numerous hardships.

"I take the opportunity of reminding you that the officers and men in the firing lines are giving their lives. At the very moment I am talking to you over the radio, many loyal, brave, and patriotic soldiers are shedding their blood on the battlefield.

"I sincerely exhort you, employers holding orders for ships, to feel in the same way in which the officers and men at the front are feeling, to merge yourselves into united bodies under the direction of the heads of building yards, and to do your best to perform your service which, as I have pointed out, will be a decisive factor in the outcome of the pursuit attack we are delivering on our foes.

"The building of ships is an undertaking which will be successful only when people other than those employed in it take a keen interest. I hope that people, irrespective of class or creed, will try to learn to take an interest in the building program which is under way to the extent of helping in every possible way to bring it to a successful end."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

all British influence and troops.

Cinema Policy and Public Recreation

CHUGAI—Recreation must be the driving force in attaining the national goal, and the policy of our Government for the cinema world has been fixed accordingly, but when it comes to the actual enforcement of the plan, the fact remains that there are still many problems to be solved.

When we consider that the current hostilities will doubtless be prolonged, the question of a wholesome recreation for the public at large should, by no means, be neglected. We are given to understand that a recreation common to all countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be given in the form of motion pictures. The reason for selecting the cinema as a common recreation, needless to say, is because of its power of propaganda and repercussion.

Until today, we had been continuing an armed conflict within the common prosperity sphere. But now it is an urgent problem to clean this bloc of American culture introduced through films produced in the United States. Instead of giving preference to America, French and Soviet pictures, we can nod knowingly that it was for the best that the German films, which vividly bring out the racial originality, were encouraged.

In our country, the motion picture producing companies and the distributing organs have been incorporated and brought under single control. Moreover, the policy for production has been set and the method for its encouragement has likewise been fixed, but in spite of all these measures, it is nevertheless generally recognized that the level is still very low qualitatively.

It is being realized generally in this country that imported films no longer appeal to the Japanese public to anything like the extent to which homemade pictures do. One reason for this is that foreign films for the most part lack what makes for an entertainment. One pictorial record of a battle is by far more entertaining than a hundred stories on it.

It is a fact that news films are more entertaining than studio-made pictures. But it does not follow that it is impossible to make high-grade studio-made films. German films, studio-made or not, have a greater appeal than those made in Japan.

The attitude which has been adopted by the Education Ministry toward films has left something to be desired. It has neglected to pay to the question of the entertaining value of a film the measure of attention it ought to receive. We are told that it is urgent to establish the policy to be followed in the management of films in the southern occupied regions. The important thing for the Japanese authorities in these regions is to replace American culture by the Japanese culture which is far superior to it. It is largely by means of films that America got the native inhabitants of its possessions in the Southern Seas to gain knowledge of its culture. Certainly the Japanese film makers will be remiss if they do not try to make pictures which will enable the islanders in the occupied regions to understand the true value of Japanese culture.

America Requisitions 550 Cars Produced For Argentine Railway

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—In addition to the taking over of the tanker Victoria, 13,098 tons, from Argentina by the American navy, the United States authorities are reported to have requisitioned 550 cars manufactured in the United States for the Argentine State Railways, an official News Agency reported today from Buenos Aires. Transportation capacity of the Argentine State Railways is at a low ebb as timber and chaffs are used as fuel in place of coal. Accordingly, all the people in Argentina are dissatisfied with the new illegal action of the U.S. authorities.

TRADE MEETING PLANNED

Japan, North China, Mengkiang Delegates to Participate

PEKING,—A tripartite economic conference to be participated in by the leaders of the economic organizations in Japan, North China and Mengkiang will be held in the middle part of next September in Peking.

Sponsored by the East Asia Economic Council in Japan, its dual purpose is for promoting the firm establishment of the new economic structure in East Asia, and the enhancement of the unified economic structure in the three countries concerned.

Craigie Despondent On Trip to Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

smoothly and swiftly.

Service Praised

July 31—The boat stopped at about one o'clock in the morning and when dawn came it was still anchored of a certain point. The corridors were crowded with people hurrying and coming from the dining saloon. An old English gentleman was mumbling to himself that he liked the meal and the service was also good. At 5 p.m. the boat resumed its voyage.

August 1—At 10 p.m. we were gathered on the deck and practised putting on the life-belts. It was so hot, that everybody lingered on the deck after the practice was over. I was told that Sir Robert Craigie, former British Ambassador to Tokyo, kept requesting the cabin boy for ice because his cabin was hot, and the boy was complaining. Lady Craigie was often seen walking on the deck followed by her dog and a maid. Sometime in the afternoon Sir Robert was seen strolling on the deck, wearing a white shirt, shorts, and a white hunting cap. He looked preoccupied and gloomy and kept looking only at the sea. When I was on deck that evening someone said to me "Isn't this hot?" Looking back I noticed an elderly woman standing all by herself. She continued by saying, "My master is going back to Poland and I am accompanying him as a nurse of his baby. She is a cute baby. I have lived in Japan for 18 years." When I asked her where she was going she answered "I do not know" and looked lonely and forlorn. Young voices singing and whistling with the gramophone music sounded happy and carefree as if the young people had forgotten there was a war on.

August 2—When I was walking on deck, I met a Polish missionary who informed me that he had lived in Tokyo for the last eight years. He said, "I did not want to leave Japan, but during the war we foreigners are liable to be looked at with suspicious eyes, so I decided it better to leave the country. At present there still exists the Polish Society in Tokyo which has been kindly protected by the Japanese Government. I became acquainted with people of different nationalities, but I do not enjoy talking with the British, because they are self-centered people. I am thinking of getting off at Africa and of resuming my missionary work at one of the churches there.

Had Pleasant Voyage

August 3—At 5 a.m. the boat docked at Shanghai harbor. So far, owing to the calmness of the sea we were able to enjoy a pleasant voyage. At this harbor some 300 evacuees will get on board and the ship is scheduled to sail, via Saigon and Shonan to Lourenco Marques where the exchange of evacuees will formally take place.

IMMEDIATE ACTION WANTED BY AZAD

(Continued from Page 1)

be conducted.

The majority of authorities on India are freely predicting that Mahatma Gandhi will be far more aggressive in conducting the campaign than he has shown himself to be in carrying on similar campaigns in the past.

These observers are said to be in possession of information indicating that the Mahatma has made up his mind to use force if he considers that the employment of violent methods is necessary to realize the object of the campaign.

The discovery that the Mahatma is not adverse to the use of violence to make the drive successful has been something of a surprise to the people who have watched his political movements in the past. These people recall how studiously the Mahatma called a halt to anti-British movements it had been his lot to lead in his country the moment the workers began to develop a tendency toward the use of force to achieve their objects.

The very fact that Mahatma Gandhi is said to be quite willing to countenance the use of violence by those in the new civil disobedience drive is testimony to the extraordinary nature of the situation with which India finds itself confronted today.

Great significance may be seen in the failure of the Mahatma to say anything that might commit him to the course of avoiding violence in the new disobedience movement.

The journalists who interviewed the Mahatma on August 7 put into his mouth a remark to the effect that he would try to see that the new disobedience movement would be carried on peacefully, but that if necessary he would consent to use of force by the people in the movement.

There is the question of what the Mahatma proposes to do if the British should delay in granting his demand for the immediate withdrawal of Britain from India.

Friends of the Mahatma's here claim to know that in such an eventuality, he will conclude that there is no thought on the part of Britain to set the Indians free and order the commencement of the disobedience campaign.

This flatly denies the reports which have been circulating in some quarters here attributing to the Mahatma and other leaders of the Congress Party an intention of using the time elapsing between the action of the All-India Committee of the Congress Party and the commencement of the anti-British drive to try to reach a compromise with the British.

COLLEGE OPENS IN OCTOBER

Shanghai University to Have Japanese on Faculty

SHANGHAI—When the University of Shanghai reopens for its fall term on October 1, the first anniversary of its foundation, the institute will include in its curriculum a College of Jurisprudence.

Enrollment in the new college is expected to total 50 or 60.

The new department will be divided into two branches, the political and economic departments, with a faculty consisting of both Japanese and Chinese instructors. A number of the Japanese faculty members are expected to be invited here from Japan to teach in the new college.

Conditions in Bali Described by Artist; Says Natives Are Fond of Music and Dances

Ryushi Kawabata, the noted painter writes on the life of the native inhabitants of Bali, who are lovers of music, dances and architecture, as follows:

"Bali is situated so near to Java that it does not take more than one hour to get there from the eastern coast of Java. It is a small island but it is well known for its beautiful land-scape. The islanders who are naturally musically minded start playing on musical instruments from childhood. They also enjoy folk-dances. Their artistic taste is often shown in the various types of gates and walls. The chieftains live in grand mansions built with stones on which elaborate designs are carved. In every house are shrines for the souls of ancestors and for some spirits of the mountain and of others. The chieftains often build high stone towers that resemble temples, where they enshrine various spirits.

"In the villages there are many temples built with stones on which peculiar carvings are done. The architecture somewhat resembles that of the Imperial Hotel in Japan which is built on Wright style. Mr. Wright might have taken some hints from the architecture of Bali."

Mr. Kawabata also visited Java and the Celebes and described those islands as follows:

"The women of the Celebes look very much like Japanese women, their faces, the color of their hair and their manners resembling those of the Japanese.

"The Indonesians are very friendly toward the Japanese. Whenever the native children meet the Japanese they raise their hands shouting 'Nippon, Nippon'. The adults take off their hats or make military salutes when they meet the Japanese on the streets. Some wagon drivers are seen getting off their wagons to greet us."

Vast Changes Seen By Shanghai Mayor

(Continued From Page 1)

of the wish to remove industry, commerce, and transportation to places outside the foreign concessions.

"Today, however, the situation has changed. The influence of the Anglo-Americans no longer exists. We need no longer plan to isolate the International Settlement, but to cause it to become one with the other parts of Shanghai. My wish is to cause each industrial and commercial district to develop according to its character and type and to gradually unify the power of administration."

Law and Order First

Of steps which must be taken immediately in order to build a greater Shanghai, Mayor Chen stated. "When I became mayor two years ago I laid stress on law and order and the problem of food supply, because I saw that these matters were the most important to the ordinary citizen. For other citizens I saw the importance of education and the problem of transportation. There was an important reason why I laid stress on these points. Industry and Commerce form the backbone of the prosperity of a city. If peace and order are not established, then there is no possibility of investments being made. And if the problem of food-supply is not solved then there is no way in which commerce and industry can develop. The education of the citizens is also one of the most important duties of the city. The strength of a nation lies in whether or not it considers education as important. The fortunes of a city too, hang on this point. The development of commerce and industry depend to a large extent on the efforts put forth by those who are part of commerce and industry, but the development of education depends solely upon the government. Concerning transportation too, the government itself should take an active hand. If transportation goes smoothly then there are great benefits in time and money. I want to impress this fact upon the citizens in a concrete way.

"There are still many other things which Shanghai must do, but I do not wish to say much at the present time because I respect the truth and consider the Government's capacity. I do not wish to speak of plans which are difficult to realize or plans which are easy to realize but which, nevertheless, cannot be accomplished immediately."

Mission During Present War

Referring to the mission which is to be assumed by Shanghai during the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Chen declared that the problem can be divided into two fields, namely, the politics and economy.

"From the political point of view," he went on, "Shanghai is a city in which many able men are centered. There are some people in China today who fail to see the real significance of the current war of emancipation, and consequently, they must strive to make these ignorant people grasp the real situation. For this purpose, the political mission resting on the shoulders of Shanghai is indeed heavy."

In the economic field, he continued, Shanghai has so far contributed as much as it possibly can toward the cause of the War of Greater East Asia.

"But," the Mayor said, "one point which causes me to worry is that things in Shanghai are being consumed whether the city is continuing their production or not. If things continue as they are everything in Shanghai will be used up and the city will no longer be able to contribute toward the great cause.

"In order to wipe out this fear, it is my earnest hope that various parties concerned will render serious deliberation and develop the city into a supply base of different materials."

Admit Japanese Occupation

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Admitting the Japanese occupation of various islands of strategic importance in the Arafura Sea, the spokesman of the Allied Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific today announced that the Japanese Naval Forces have occupied Kei, Aru and Tenimber Islands in the Arafura Sea, north of Australia, according to dispatches from Melbourne.

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MAJOR ENCOUNTERS SEEN IN JAVA ACTION

Heroic Feats of Japanese Units In Historic Campaign Told

By Army Reporter

A vivid account of nine crucial days in the Java campaign featuring the spectacular and epoch-making battle of Bantam Bay in which the Japanese Fleet completely crushed all enemy resistance is given in the August number of Hoso (Broadcast), a monthly magazine, by Uio Tomizawa, a member of the Army Press Corps. In the same article, he immortalizes the gallant death-defying feats of the members of the Landing Units who plunged into a sea of crude-oil to swim ashore to their objective to pave the way for a historical campaign.

The correspondent's account follows:

Our Java campaign took only 9 days to complete. It seems strange that the Imperial Forces' operations in Java did not take any more than 9 days to deal a finishing blow to the enemy forces. In fact, this is unprecedented in the war annals of the world. At the same time, people might be thinking that the Imperial Forces were able to complete their operations there in so short a time because the hostile troops were no match for them. Nevertheless, if one will take a glance at the account of the sea battle which took place in the Bantam Bay, which was given by a certain member of the Army Staff after his return to his home country, he will fully realize what difficulties the Imperial Forces had to overcome during this campaign.

Not only this, but another thing which seems very unusual is that the commander of the Japanese troops was in the van of the convoy of merchant ships, who, taking with him a staff-officer and the vice-chief of the staff, swam through the sea covered with crude oil and effected a forced landing in the face of fierce enemy fire. Such a gallant feat has never been recorded to date in the world's war annals. In this landing operation, such non-combatants as Atsuo Oki, who was nearly 50 years of age, or men of letters such as Asano, Oya, Abe, Shimizu, as well as Ariyama and Iizawa, carrying bombs with them, plunged into the raging seas amid a deafening barrage of enemy gunfire. I also jumped into the rapids of the sea, wearing a helmet and carrying a log.

In this sea engagement at Bantam Bay, we lost one merchant ship, while three went aground. However, we succeeded in wiping out the entire enemy fleet instantly in front of us.

Unprecedented Sea Battle

In most cases, all sea battles are decided at a distance of from 7,000 to 8,000 meters between the two parties. As a result, it is very difficult to locate the enemy's fleet with our naked eyes. But nevertheless, it is under these long-range conditions that modern sea battles are decided.

However, in the sea battle of Bantam Bay, we used our convoy of merchant ships as a decoy and lured the enemy fleet as near as 3,000 meters to us before we began our bombardment. To work this strategy, the sacrifice of some of our merchantmen was inevitable.

The instruction we received from our army and navy is that we should venture to let our foe cut us in the skin while we follow up with a fatal stab in the flesh.

Our ship received one torpedo hit and two cannon shots, but fortunately, we suffered no casualty. One of the shells exploded at a point only 10 meters from us on the deck, but we were safe. Had it exploded nearer to us, we would have been blown to pieces. I have some experience in fighting on the front, but I have never heard of a sea battle like the one fought at Bantam Bay, which ended in so short a time. We lured the enemy fleet so near to us before opening our barrage of gunfire that we were unable to tell whether the warships going to and fro beside our merchant ships were ours or the enemy's. The mingling detonation and din of the discharge of torpedoes, bombing, the firing of heavy guns, anti-aircraft guns or of machine-guns virtually presented an indescribable scene of inferno. In fact, I still wonder how I managed to survive the encounter.

In effecting our landing on the beach of Bantam Bay, our men all became smeared with heavy oil while swimming in the greasy water. By the time they reached the shoal of the bay, they were all painted jet black with this floating oil and they all looked like real Indonesians.

Appearance of Enemy Fleet

After landing on Java, the picturesque scenery of the island unfolded before me was indescribable. Thick clusters of coconut-tree leaves were seen waving high up in the skies. Surrounded by a thick forest amidst a nocturnal silence, we forgot almost everything that happened the previous day. Thus, on March 1, we landed on Java.

For 22 days we saw our ship gliding on smooth waves. Our convoy of merchantmen was escorted by destroyers, which suddenly began to increase their speed and, leaving us far behind, they seemed to have disappeared for a time beyond the horizon. For some time, we were cruising unguarded. Soon enemy submarines sighted us and discharged their torpedoes against us. You cannot see the effect of the torpedo if you stay on deck, but its impact undersea is tremendous.

In the meantime, we almost reached Java. This time enemy planes came flying over our convoy of merchant ships. Instantly, I saw three huge clouds of spray shooting up in front of the second ship from the one on which I was on. Unfortunately, as I had the glowing sun right behind me, I was unable to take a good look.

From the early morning of this day our planes were seen flying over us, so at first no one knew that the enemy planes had come to bomb us. The enemy planes dropped only three bombs, so it was not much of an aerial raid, but at least they had discovered the whereabouts of our convoy of merchantships by flying over us.

During our navigation, we saw, on more than one occasion, a powerful enemy fleet appearing where we could see them, from somewhere which was unknown to us, and then suddenly disappearing far beyond the horizon. This was unmistakably the enemy fleet which we had encountered in the sea engagement off Batavia. The crude-oil which had covered the surface of the sea when we made our landing on February 28 was none other than that which had gushed forth from the enemy warships which the Imperial Navy had sunk in this sea engagement.

I thought it would not take more than a week for the Imperial troops to reduce Batavia. Upon landing, I asked for a bicycle, had one member of the students corps accompany me, and started ahead of the others because I was not a very good walker.

It was at about 9 a.m. that day that the islands of Java began to loom before us like black spots. At the point of an island, I saw a lighthouse.

Decisive Encounter

Suddenly I found the moon stealing out of the clouds, fully illuminating the gorgeous scenery. By this time our convoy of merchantships was divided into two divisions, and one of them headed for the Strait of Sumatra. We immediately sensed that something was bound to happen. We were gradually approaching mountain ranges 2,000 to 3,000 meters high. Presently we seemed to have entered the Bantam Bay. Our convoy of merchantships consisted of 12 ships. I went out on deck, and with a telescope, scanned the seas. Under the moonlight, I could discern the dim shadows of islands such as Bantam, Java, etc. Our vanguards already had advanced far ahead of us, and by this time, must have already effected a bloodless landing.

At the same time, at 12:15 a.m. on March 1, landing operations were to be made in the central as well as eastern parts of Java. I thought our units entrusted with the operations in the central part would meet the most vigorous resistance of the enemy. Accordingly, I felt that our main force would meet with the least enemy resistance. All our landing operations went on very smoothly. There was no time to lose. I adjusted my telescope, took in the scene before me, and made every preparation to land. Just at this moment, I saw a dim light flaring up far in the distance. Three or four clouds of spray shot up. I heard the dull sound of an explosion. I saw clouds of spray, one after another, shooting up. These clouds of spray were gradually found shooting up nearer and nearer to us. Pretty soon a searchlight flashed overhead.

A speed-boat was seen running in front of us. Three planes then came flying over. I thought it was unmistakably an aerial raid by enemy planes. Although I could not guess correctly, I was at least sure that something awful was confronting us.

Meanwhile, the sky was lighted up with flare-bombs, which, exploding high in the skies, came down like numerous red lamps. It was just about this time that the anti-aircraft guns on the ship I was on began spitting fire. It presented a scene like that of a revue stage illuminated with foot-lights, while the entire skies seemed as if set with fireworks.

As I was looking at this scene with a colonel, who was beside me, I felt the imminent danger of remaining on deck, so I went down into my cabin.

The electric light in my cabin was out and it was quite dark. I fastened the life-preserver round my body and prepared for any emergency. The battle became more fierce than ever. Just then I heard a terrific sound, so deafening that I felt as if a celestial dome had crashed. I jumped to my feet. Unmistakably, a torpedo discharged by an enemy submarine hit our ship. Suddenly our ship began to list. On account of the impact caused by the explosion of the torpedo, the stairs crumbled. I managed somehow or other to go out on deck after bumping my head against the steel deck plates several times. However, we finally plunged into the sea and succeeded in reaching the shore after struggling with the crude-oil bearing waves.

Premier Salutes Patriotic Girls

These mompei-clad girls will have something to talk about when they go home to Suwa in Nagano Prefecture. They are members of the Patriotic Service Association of Suwa and have come to Tokyo to donate their labor for the cause of the nation.

Yesterday these happy maidens received the salute of Premier Hideki Tojo as he was leaving Yasukuni Shrine after worshipping there in observance of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

3 HEROIC CHINESE JOIN JAPANESE UNIT

One Gave Up Life in Burma Campaign—Trio Inspired By Sacred Crusade

The stirring episode of three brave Chinese soldiers who surrendered to the Japanese Army in Tungcheng, Kiangsi sometime back in 1939 and pledged allegiance to the Japanese Army, was recently reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in upper Burma. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they marched into Burma with the Japanese soldiers, jubilant over the knowledge that they were advancing to cross swords with the common enemy of the Asiatics.

In the battle fought near Prome, one of them was killed, while in another encounter, Chou Hsin-tsang was wounded in his left arm. The latter and Ho Ying-chin are still living a happy and peaceful life with the Japanese Army, remarked the same correspondent in his dispatch. Their self-sacrificing bravery was revealed as follows:

In October 1939 a certain Japanese unit which had fought the battle of Kiangsi marched into Tungchow. One bright moonlit night, three Chinese youths, arrived at headquarters, offering to serve the Japanese Army. Far from looking desperate and anaemic like most of the defeated enemy soldiers, they looked strong and honest. With their sincere appeal, they proudly added the information that they were excellent cooks. Their sincerity having being verified, they were employed in the commissariat. They gave their names as Chou-su, Chou Hsin-tsang, and Ho Ying-chin, hailing from Ani Prefecture, Kiangsi Province. They told the Japanese that they had been forced into military service, but that they had deserted their own camps because they became thoroughly disgusted with the degenerated life of the Chinese soldiers and realized the hopelessness of victory on their side. Hoping for the early termination of the China Affair and fervently looking forward to the construction of a new China, they decided to surrender to the Japanese Army.

After being employed, they worked cheerfully and diligently, cooking, running errands and chopping firewood. During the three years that elapsed, they learned some Japanese, qualifying them to act as interpreters. They became so impressed with the warm friendship and high morale of the Japanese soldiers that they gradually came to understand the true meaning of Japan's sacred crusade in China. They said in firm confidence. "We are determined to cooperate with the Japanese throughout our lives. That is the only and best way to serve our own country in order to bring about the construction of a new China."

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they happily marched with the Japanese Army into Burma. There, they witnessed the miserable defeat of the British and Indian forces and the dauntless spirit of the Japanese soldiers who marched on without fear or any signs of fatigue under the terrific rays of the tropical sun. They heard the roar of airplanes in aerial combat, as well as the crash of bombs and the crackling of severe fires. When they heard that the Chungking army was marching down from the north, they could hardly believe their ears. They were also present to hear the Burmese complain how cruelly they were treated by the Chinese soldiers. It must have been a great shock to them when they actually met their own people taken as war prisoners in Toungoo. Although it was ironic that they had to fight against their own countrymen, they firmly believed that they were fighting for the welfare of East Asia and, so were satisfied.

The Japanese Army continued their march toward Prome. In one of the fierce battles near Prome, Chou Hsu was killed, but he died with a smile, glad to lay down his life for a great cause. The soldiers set up a grave-post on the very spot where he died with a message extolling his gallantry. At another battle, Chou Hsin-tsang was wounded in his left arm. Today, however, he has fully recovered and is at present enjoying peaceful days with his friend, Ho, in Burma, a district which has already been returned to its former status with bright prospects for lasting prosperity. Some times they recall the loss of their comrade and are filled with sorrow, but their days are bright for they are fully aware that a New Asia for the Asiatics looms in the horizon.

ORGAN TO BOOST EDUCATION

To Improve Educational Activities Of Wartime Shanghai

SHANGHAI—Following a decision reached at a recent conference, more than 8,000 Chinese middle and primary school teachers will form an organization under the auspices of the city government and with the assistance of the Japanese authorities who are reported to be speeding arrangements to improve educational activities in view of the wartime situation.

The new organization, under the name of "Shanghai City Educational Association" is expected to hold its inauguration ceremony on August 15. Mayor Chen Kung-po, who is the chairman of the Educational Committee, will be appointed president of the new body.

Shanghai Defers Deadline

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—The period for the registration of radio sets in the areas of the Shanghai Special Municipality, which expired on July 15, has been extended to the end of August, according to an announcement made by the West Shanghai Police Bureau.

ATTACK ON VESSEL OF MERCY RELATED

Allied Submarines' Attempt to Sink Hospital Ship Foiled by Escort Craft

The Allied navy, having lost the command of the seas from the Aleutian Islands in the North, to the Indian Ocean in the South, has resorted to guerilla warfare by submarines, but has failed to affect, in any way, the position of Japan's Forces. In their misery they have stooped so low as to violate international law by intentionally attacking defenseless hospital ships. Gallant escort ships of the Imperial Navy, however, have proved more than a match for them.

The attacks made on a Japanese hospital ship, and how they were foiled, are vividly related in a report from a Navy Press Corps member aboard a certain torpedo-boat, dated August 7.

The writer boarded the torpedo-boat X X on July 7 which was about to operate in the X X straits on the northern coast of X X island. When the boat took up patrol duty in the face of a southeasterly monsoon, the writer saw our sailors' undaunted spirit reflected in the discharge of their duties and tremendous labor.

Seek Further Prey

The report in full, is as follows:

"Our boat which had already sunk two enemy submarines, one off Balik Papan and the other in the Straits of Macassar, proceeded south today in quest of further enemy submarines in the face of rough seas during the monsoon season. 'The sea will calm down when we get into the X X straits,' the captain said.

"With the X X island, acting as a screen against the fury of the monsoon, the X X straits was much calmer than the Banda Sea. There appeared to be enemy submarines hanging about in this vicinity. Our boat proceeded on and on. Spotting a white painted hospital ship ahead at X X o'clock in the afternoon, the boat approached it at full speed and soon reached a point 1,500 meters from the hospital ship. The red cross mark was clearly visible in spite of the prevailing darkness. At the moment the boat turned toward it after signaling 'Pray for safe voyage!' the man on watch was heard crying 'Left 60 degrees, enemy submarine afloat, speed 18 knots'. The writer felt his flesh creep and looked round.

"'Well!' said the captain, turning to the writer. It was just 11:08. All aboard were flushed with tension. A signal was sent to the hospital ship instructing it to retire from the scene. At the same time our boat started preparations for an attack on the submarine. The captain having ordered aloud but calmly 'Everybody to his post, get ready for action!' The boat then headed for the submarine.

Distance Is Shortened

"All on the bridge looked ahead, straining their eyes. The distance was rapidly being shortened. The submarine, was still on the surface. Good! the enemy appeared to be unaware of our approach, its attention being fixed upon the hospital ship. When we approached a point 3,000 meters from the submarine, it spotted us and began to submerge. Our boat dashed onward, determined to destroy the enemy.

"A number of depth charges were dropped. 'Hit?' the writer asked the captain, who replied 'Too dark to ascertain it.' We began to search for the enemy. Fearing that another enemy submarine might appear at any moment, we decided to escort the hospital ship for a while.

"The enemy navy appears to have completely lost all sense of humanity and justice as a result of its repeated disastrous reverses. The eyes of all our men were riveted upon the hospital ship sympathetically.

"We sighted another enemy submarine at a distance of approximately 6,000 meters, 20 degrees portside. It was riding on the surface of the sea at a speed of about 18 knots.

"It was 11.45 a.m. This enemy submarine also seemed to be unaware of our approach, and was obviously getting ready to attack the hospital ship. It was then found that two enemy submarines were on the point of attacking the hospital ship.

Attack the Enemy

"After signaling 'Danger! Look Out!' to the hospital ship, our boat dashed forward. 5,000, 4,000, 3,000 and 2,000 meters! the distance was steadily shortened. The order to fire was issued, and when the first shot was about to be fired, the enemy appeared to become aware of our approach and rapidly submerged. Depth-discharges were dropped and our boat slowly turned round.

"The sea was seething with the disturbance caused by the explosion of the depth charges. We were still burning with the desire to seek after further enemy submarines, but we had to escort the hospital ship to its destination in safety. We continued our patrol duty without even allowing ourselves time to indulge in the feeling of exultation over our success in scaring away the enemy submarines."

Martial Arts Popular

Traditional Japanese fencing has always been a popular sport among the boys and men of Japan. This photograph shows a group of youngsters putting on their uniforms and masks before an open-air contest.

TIENTSIN ARRANGES BIG VICTORY RALLY

Gala Entertainment on August 31 in French Concession to Fete Japan's Strength

PEKING.—For the purpose of familiarizing the general public with the victories won by the Japanese armed forces in the Greater East Asia War, the Municipal Government of Tientsin is sponsoring an evening's entertainment with a lengthy program of Western music, patriotic songs and moving pictures to be held at the Public Park in the French Concession on August 31, from 7:30 p.m.

The music, including a number of classical selections such as "The Unfinished Symphony," will be supplied by the military band of the Japanese Army in North China who will be in the port city for the purpose of participating in the ceremony for the opening of the Grand East Asia Exposition of Tientsin.

This will be followed by the singing of songs by Japanese and Chinese students from the Matsushima Japanese High School for Girls and the Chinese Normal College for Women. The songs include: "The Power of Asia," "The Army of Greater East Asia," "The Song of the Dawn," "Protect Eastern Asia," "The Asia Developoment March" and "The Song of the General Advance of Greater East Asia." Each will be sung three times and accompanied by the Japanese military band.

The next item on the program will be the gallant "March of the Bombers" played by the military band, to be followed by a narration of war victories accomplished by the Japanese armed forces since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8 last year. This will be given in the Chinese, Japanese and English languages and broadcast by means of amplifiers.

The third part of the evening's program will be the showing of six reels of war films recording important episodes in the current campaign with explanations in the Chinese and Japanese languages.

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KARUIZAWA SESSION
President: Mr. KAJU NAKAMURA
From Monday, Aug. 10 to 15, inclusive {9:40 a.m.—12 noon / 8:00 p.m.— 9:30 p.m.
at Karuizawa Kai Shukaido

DATE	WEEK	1st HOUR 9:40-10:20	2nd HOUR 10:30-11:10	3rd HOUR 11:20-12:00	4th HOUR 8:00-8:40 p.m.	5th HOUR 8:50-9:30 p.m.
AUG. 10th	Mon.	Opening Exercise Mr. Kaju Nakamura	How to Understand Japanese Characteristics Dr. Y. Negishi	Mr. Kaju Nakamura		
11th	Tues.	Cultural Relation Between Asia and Europe by Asiatic Nomads Dr. N. Egami		How to Understand Japanese Characteristics Dr. Y. Negishi		
12th	Wed.	Japanese Music Prof. H Tanabe			Ukiyoe Mr. M. Mihara	
13th	Thurs.	Ideals of The Great Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Dr. K. Inui	Japanese Dance Prof. H. Tanabe		Musical Entertainments under Direction of Prof. H. Tanabe and Motion Pictures (At Karuizawa Kaikan)	
14th	Fri.	Korea und Sein Kultur Dr. Seikei Kyo			Die Eigentumlichkeiten der japanischen Kunst in ihrers Beziehung zum japanischen Volkscharakter Mr. Y. Isono	
15th	Sat.	Dr H. Furuuchi	Dr H Furuuchi			

Everyone is invited (without charge)

WOMEN OF NIPPON STAND DETERMINED

Every Feminine Heart Behind Guns Seen Throbbing With Spirit of Yamato

One hundred million hearts are beating as one today for the realization of the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says Shizue Abe in Sunrise. The people as a whole have voluntarily adjusted their design of living and at the same time are striving to bring up their culture to a higher level in order that no evil ramifications may ensue from such a united war-time effort. So that the soldiers on the front line may forget about their homes in attaining glory and victory, and also to perfect the secondary defense of the nation, one solid concrete movement is concentrated upon agriculture and the manufacturing industries in full cooperation with the "new structure" policy of the government.

It has been a proven paradox that during a war victory and the ensuing peace depend, not only on the front line warriors, but also upon the producing power of the essential foodstuffs and the manufacturing ability of the nation behind the gun. As the majority of male power is being drafted daily, the women of the country must necessarily be the bulwark of the secondary defense, and huge tasks are piled today upon the frail shoulders of the nation's womanhood to "keep the home fires burning" so to speak.

Roses With Prickly Thorns

Heretofore, Nippon's women were universally regarded as the acme of graceful and delicate femininity, being thoroughly taught, from generation to generation, the esthetic art of flower arrangement and the rhythmic discipline of tea ceremony, and they themselves have considered these virtues as their own, besides being dutiful wives and model mothers. But withal, like their husbands and brothers, they also possess their strong, indomitable Yamato Damasii—the spirit to do and die for the motherland. From the logical standpoint, it certainly sounds irrational that such a frail flower should possess such prickly thorns, but from time immemorial this spirit has been and always will be the outstanding virtue of Nippon's women. It is no wonder, then, that their valiant brothers and husbands can fight with such courage, for they know that the women behind the guns can more than take care of themselves. This perhaps explains, partially at least, the unbelievable and almost superhuman victories that have been won and will continue to be won by the Imperial Forces on land and sea and in the air.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the majority of the weapons of war which played havoc in the conquests of Manila and Hongkong recently, were manufactured by these gallant women. Today there are numerous ammunition factories all over the Empire which are operated entirely by women and, surprising as it may seem, some of them are such thorough experts at their respective tasks that they can very well manufacture ammunitions by merely judging the melting point of ores without any thermometers!

Amidst the thundering roar of motors and fire-splattering hammers of the highly mechanized modern ammunition plants, these women go about their difficult work with greatest of ease, just as smoothly as they handle the complicated tea ceremony. But behind the apparently impassive expressions which veil their inner emotions, there thrives a firm determination speedily to accomplish their work, for they know that the victory or defeat of their loved ones depends entirely upon speedy production and the quality of their products. So the tense attitude of these courageous little women, with their black tresses tightly braided for freedom of action, are concentration itself personified: the supposed to-be frail arms that swing the heavy hammers are just as sturdy as a man's and sometimes even sturdier. Swift and precise are the hands that handle the centerless grinder and shave off the pieces from the cross machine. Lathe machinists, with their eyes glued to the lathe, smoothly turn out golden-colored screws and nuts. Accuracy to the nth degree with a split-second precision must be the watch-word of these nerve-wrecking details. Not a moment must be lost; not even a hundredth of a millimeter error is allowed in turning out the intricate parts of these instruments from the copper shavings! However, human body and mind cannot stand such a strain indefinitely; so occasionally the workers leave the stand for a moment of fresh air and a cool drink, after which they go back to work again with renewed vigor. Can these women take it? No complaints, no emotions—just as if their whole existence were absorbed in the task before them. And just a few years ago they were treated as "the weaker sex" and thought too frail to work side by side by their brothers, let alone taking over the mighty males' jobs! Truly, environment shapes man, and the women of Nippon today have undergone a drastic transition, in the same manner as their Western sisters, and are carrying on nobly indeed.

Grateful for Huge Tasks

To them, this work must be pleasure, for in thus turning out perfect weapons of war by the sweat of their brow, they are jubilant that they form part of the huge organization upon which falls responsibility of the fate of the nation at war; jubilant with the hope that these precise instruments and weapons which they manufacture may ultimately bring victory and peace and may prolong the lives of their loved ones and, if fate wills it, that they might some day return safely home. Each piece of ammunition and every weapon thus produced, then, contains not only the material ingredients, but also the heart and soul of the women workers who have sacrificed all and endured all privations in order that the national defense may not falter.

To carry on the war, food must be produced and produced more abundantly than in peaceful times. The government has mapped out an intense program of cultivation and called upon the women of Nippon for their whole-hearted support. They have responded unanimously, laying aside their usual daily toil to turn their efforts to agriculture en masse with but one united thought—to make the homeland a safe place to live in by increasing foodstuffs, thus supporting the ones dearest to their hearts who are staking their very lives in the front lines in order that the nation might live. The busiest times in the agricultural area, when all hands must be in the field, are the rice-planting time during the rainy season in the spring, and the grass-weeding time during the summer under a hot boiling sun. Very recently there was organized a roving corps of "farmerettes" whose duty it is to move from one farm area to another, where the man-power is most depleted, and assist with the farm activities. The operations of these voluntary women workers are not restricted to day-time only. At night they minutely inspect the vast acreage of rice fields and seeing that the sulphur lanterns are properly burning to kill the rice-eating insects, they are thoroughly satisfied that the fall crop will not fail.

Volunteer girl students, too, are coming to the rescue. To help out the farm hostess, these students have established a community nursery and a community kitchen and twice a year, spring and autumn, planting time and harvesting time respectively, they take complete charge and assist the women farmers in carrying out farm duties. Three outstanding duties must be borne by all the hostesses on the farm: care of the farm house, nursing of children, and the care of the crops. These girl students step in and take full responsibility of the former two duties so that full time can be put into the raising of crops by the hostess.

Nuns Are Also Active

In Toyama Prefecture, not only volunteer girl students, but also the nuns of various convents are feeling the spirit of the thing, opening wide the portals of the nunneries for the services of the State and striving valiantly, not only to save wandering souls, but actually to visualize a world of love and blessedness upon this very earth.

The sensuous and extremely delicate flame of a woman's love does not burn for sentimental reasons alone, but rather it is much more warmly kindled by the noble desire through their newly acquired intellectual and cultural viewpoint, to do their utmost to tide over the national emergency. In other words, we could say that their intelligence has blossomed into a profound love and patriotism for the country, and become the guiding factor of their very existence, bringing light and happiness, heretofore undreamed of, to the innermost recesses of their lives. How different in contrast to the old conception of obedience to all, shutting their eyes to worldly knowledge and always playing second fiddle to their almighty master, the male of the species!

The same spirit prevails in the field of medicine. Here they have come to the front with the same enthusiasm and firm determination to do all they can to promote and maintain the health of the populace. Among women medics many even possess the highest medical degree the government can confer on either sex, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or Igaku Hakusi, an honor hithertofore restricted only to men. But degree or no degree, all women in the field of medicine are united in one concerted action—to save the diseased and devise ways and means of increasing the population. Maternity clinics and children's health centers, as well as means of exterminating the 'white plague" and other communicable diseases, are being rapidly augumented everywhere to insure the health of the young as well as the matured. Women doctors are the backbone of all these health institutions carrying on the noble work left by the menfolk.

The task, however, is far too great for women doctors alone. So health nurses are dispatched to all corners of the country, even to remote doctorless villages and hamlets, to look after the physical welfare of the child and prevent, wherever possible, infant mortality and at the same time educate mothers on the scientific rearing of the young. They are thus obtaining remarkable results by direct application of scientific principles—principles based on the theory that "an ounce of prevention is better than tons of drugs"—and they are aiming to bring up children as immune to all diseases as possible, and also to provide channels for restoring the health and vitality of young weaklings, as well as to promote the well-being of normal tots. In carrying on this noble social service, these gallant health nurses have to surmount innumerable obstacles, such as pedaling bicycles over hill and dale, dashing from one farmhouse to another, disregarding time and clime, teaching the community the fundamental principles of health and sanitation, and so forth. Thanks to their untiring efforts, the mortality rate is rapidly on the decline and each household and the whole nation is securely bound into a one solid, health-minded unit. When it is considered, in a broad sense, that the future of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends upon raising and educating the younger generation so that these sons and daughters will be far superior to their parents, both physically and mentally, the huge responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of these health nurses are incommensurable and beyond the scope of our imagination. They dwell in a world by itself, founded on the sole purpose of their endeavors and the will never to give up until their goal is reached. Parents, too, fully appreciate these undertakings and are rendering whatever assistance they can in fulfilling the work of these itinerant health nurses.

Nursing Courses in Schools

In the girls' high schools all over the country, the students are taught the spirit and the general principles of hygiene and sanitation. Some schools have elaborate nursing courses and their own nurseries, and the upper class students are actually taking care of infants to put the theory learned into direct practice. This training is part of the required curriculum of the school and the students seem to enjoy absorbing first-hand knowledge, using their own discretion and initiative wherever possible. Some schools even have courses in bicycle riding to train the girls for future emergencies, and the students really enjoy learning the rudiments of this "game" which later on will be the means to conquer long distances. Reclamation of uncultivated soil and even stretcher handling after the Red Cross method are taught in conjunction with other courses. The idea seems to be to kill two birds with one stone—learning the care of children as well as promoting their own physical being. As a consequence, it is not at all rare to find that some of the young ladies have more robust health and are higher in stature than their more mature instructors. Under the spell of a grave national emergency and guided properly by well-trained instructors, these young girl students cannot but acquire the proper mental attitude, and with the burning hope of contributing their small bit toward the realization of the Co-Prosperity Sphere ideal, their spirits are high, and their hearts light and confident. Nothing can ever stop their march; nothing can halt their united action now! Truly, with these sturdy young women as a nucleus, Nippon's population problem can be said to be approaching a rapid solution, if that solution has not practically been reached already.

Woman's instinct of mother-love is freely manifested here, as everywhere else, for these girls are anticipating with pleasure the day when all their charges will have grown up into healthy manhood and womanhood. The trials and tribulations of one woman's youth necessarily become the sorrow of all the youth of the nation, and they realize that the problems of young years are not the burden of one alone, but are to be studied and shared by all. This concept pervades the consciousness of the working woman throughout the Empire, whether she be a daughter of the teeming modern city or an insignificant instructor in a lonely, freezing fishing-village up North.

Nippon is proud today, for she can loudly state to the world that she has no illiteracy within her boundary lines. What can be the reason for such a high standard of literacy? We may safely reply that women's work behind the guns is playing no small part in gaining such an enviable record. If we observe a little closer, we must not overlook the tiny woman teacher, who, after the principal of the school is drafted, assumes the chair herself and carries on the teaching duties where he left off; or some obscure woman coming out of nowhere and suddenly gaining world-wide prominence by making sensational discoveries or creating new formulas, thus contributing her share for the welfare of mankind.

It is obvious that these women, who bravely take over the home defense of the nation behind the guns, do not even for a moment dream of rendering their services for the sake of personal publicity, but rather their unselfish efforts are motivated by a hereditary sense of self-sacrifice and a boundless love in service to their motherland. Such a noble spirit for such an important cause cannot be lightly looked upon; and as a result, the standards of the people are being unconsciously raised to a much higher level, enabling all to enjoy health and the pursuit of happiness.

To realize an ideal community, the health of the members of that community must first be considered. Communicable diseases that eat away human life and rot human tissue must first of all be driven away. These heroic home defenders—women doctors, pharmacists, and their sister assistants—who specialize in preventative medicine, are all working night and day to carry on their noble work. Here again, as in the ammunition plants and farmlands, we may observe young women, surrounded by flasks, test tubes and chemicals, in the midst of concentrated research in poisonous gases and diphtheria germs. Here again we see young women chemists, smartly garbed in their smooth, white, sterilized aprons, studying intently the chemical reactions of the fluids they have just mixed; women doctors with testing rabbits on their laps studying the behavior of the animal after an experiment; female assistants doing research work in the vaccine mixing ward or in the segregated vaccine and blood-testing quarters; women chemists in the bacteria freezing room silently going about their own specialized duty. The lack of man-power is keenly felt here also, but the women carry on and on.

Women Chemists Are Experts

In the separate health laboratory section, women chemists are likewise seen working at their specimens. Within a hot steamy room, with chemical solutions boiling incessantly over the green flame of a Bunsen burner, they watch intently the test tubes and measuring glasses containing chemical solutions and pass judgments with unerring rapidity on the qualities of synthetic liquors, powdered milk, chemically-treated water, etc. In a word, they seem to hold the key to the health of the nation, so to speak.

The soft hands that handle these instruments are as efficient as the brawny hands of men, and yet behind this humming bustle of busy microbe-detecting, they do not for a moment forget the peaceful art of tea ceremony and the classical beauty of flower arrangement, the grace of which is theirs alone.

On a sunny afternoon they seek relaxation in watering a flower-pot within the factory compound and lose their hearts over the enthralling fragrance of the bloom; some evening, discovering soft petals under a shimmering blue evening sky, they sing their hearts out in full abandon; on a holiday, under the spell of an azure sky, they take to archery and with studied poise bending the classic bow, let fly the silvery arrows with skill. . . .

And again at home, they return to their former selves, and the hands that pierced steel during the day are perfectly at ease in handling soft and rosy babies, or beautifying their homes by arranging flowers and tending to the sewing or cooking.

A "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" transition, did you say? Perhaps, but all these transformations are guided by one and only one principle: that the time has come when woman, hitherto regarded as the weaker sex, can carry on the duties of man and be able to fill the gap magnificently. With hope shining brightly in their eyes, with a smile upon their lips and with gratitude in their hearts, Nippon's women are marching in unison toward the realization of the Dawn of Tomorrow—the day when the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere ideal is fully realized.

The Band Plays for Hearts United

Although feminine grace apotheosized has always been the definition for the women of Japan, today they are firmly backing up the home front by bravely carrying out the manifold duties which have been placed on their shoulders. Here, they are seen hitting some high keys while singing the chorus of a melodious national patriotic air.

KARUIZAWA TO HOLD CULTURAL LECTURES

Eminent Orators to Continue Summer Session From August 10

Starting Monday, August 10, the Karuizawa Session of the Oriental Culture Summer College will open at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido for six days in which five days will be devoted to sessions in English and one day in German. The college has for its purpose the promotion of serious studies in cultural life for the welfare of the peoples in East Asia.

The college will especially offer such courses of studies as will give students a more correct knowledge and truer understanding of the Orient, so that mutual goodwill will constantly be maintained.

This summer college was founded largely through the efforts of Kaju Nakamura, ex-member of the House of Representatives and president of the Oriental Culture Society. Since the institute was founded 13 years ago, it has become widely known abroad as well as in Japan. This year's Tokyo session was successfully concluded, and the same expectations are held for the meetings in Karuizawa.

At 9:40 a.m. Monday, there will be an opening address by Kaju Nakamura, followed by Dr. L. Y. Negishi, professor of the Rikkyo University, with his lecture on How to Understand Japanese Characteristics. From 11:30 a.m. Mr. Nakamura will speak on a subject which will be announced later.

On Tuesday, August 11, starting from 9:30 a.m., Dr. N. Egami, member of the Academy of Oriental Culture, will speak on Cultural Relations Between Asia and Europe by Asiatic Nomads. From 11:20 a.m., Dr. Y. Negishi will continue his talk on How to Understand Japanese Characteristics.

On Wednesday, August 12, beginning at 9:40 a.m., Professor H. Tanabe of the Tokyo Imperial University will speak on Japanese Music. On the same day, M. Mihara, President of the Ukiyoe Society, will speak on Ukiyoe.

On Thursday, August 13, starting 9:40 a.m., Dr. K. Inui, Ph. D. of Michigan University, will speak on Ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He will be followed by Prof. H. Tanabe, who will speak on Japanese Dance.

Musical entertainment under the direction of Prof. H. Tanabe and a motion picture show will be offered Thursday, August 13, from 8 p.m. at the Karuizawa Kaikan.

Friday, August 14, will be devoted entirely to lectures in German. The program includes a lecture by Dr. Seikei Kyo, ex-lecturer at Berlin University, whose subject will be Korea and Sein Kultur, beginning from 9:30 a.m., while another lecture by Mr. Isono, master of tea ceremony and flower arrangement, on the subject entitled Die Eigentuemlichkeiten der japanischen kunst in ihrers Beziehung zum japanischen Volkscharakter, will be given from 8 p.m. the same evening.

On Saturday, August 15, Dr. H. Furuichi, graduate of Tokyo Imperial University and Bonn University, will speak on a subject which has not yet been announced.

TIENTSIN TO CURB MARKET

Italians and French Cooperate With Japanese in Move

PEKING—Positive cooperation of the Italian and French Concession authorities in the Japanese commodity price policy is seen in the recent inauguration of the Tientsin Price Control Liaison Council which aims to unify control measures throughout Tientsin.

The Council composed of officials of the Japanese Army Special Service Mission, Japanese Consulate-General, Special Municipality, Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, Tientsin office of the China Affairs Board, Italian Municipal Council and the French Consulate will deal with collection of information on the price situation and measures for regulating commodity prices, preventing black-market prices and suppressing outflow of commodities from the Tientsin area.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

— Morning —

Sunday

6:30	Morning Talk by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information; Japanese Old Poem Recital, by Gakujo Yoshimura.
7:00	Time; News; Music: Piano solo, "Rokudan," and "Chidori no Kyoku"; "The Song of Great South Seas."
8:00	Talk on "Home Gardening," by Kiyozo Nishi.
8:30	"Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 34th Edition).
9:00	Nippon Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Terunobu Sakanishi: March "Aerial Hero" (Army Band). "Toy Symphony" (Haydn) and "The Song of the Sea" (K. Nakada).

— Afternoon —

12:30	Kaiyo Wind Music Band: March "Combined Fleet" (K. Yamada). Opera "Maltha"—Overture (Flotow). Waltz "Morning Paper" (J. Strauss). Opera "Tannhauser March" (Wagner) and March "Might of the Ocean" (T. Tanaka).
1:00	Biwa Play, by Kyokuran Takano; Rakugo, by Bunji Katsura; Osaka Mandolin Concert Band.
2:30	Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
3:00	News; East Asia Olympic Games, Relayed From Hsinking.

— Evening —

6:00	Children's Hour: News; Drama, "Dr. Mitsutaro Honda," by Gen Shimizu and others.
6:30	Lecture; Music.
7:30	The Week's War Situation.
8:00	Kabuki Drama, Relayed From Kabuki Theater.
9:00	News; Piano Solo, by Motonari Iguchi: "Sonata in C (Waldstein)" (Beethoven, Op. 53).
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Monday

— Morning —

6:30	Morning Talk, "Let's Work Together," by Dr. Shikamatsu Mukai.
7:00	Time; News; Wind Music.
8:00	Summer National School Hour: "Our Newspaper," by Yusuke Tsurumi.
9:00	Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "How to Rest Properly," by Dr. Saburo Kajiwara; Music.
10:00	Juvenile Hour: Old Japanese Story, by Tadao Ikeda.
11:00	Teachers' Hour: Educational Lecture on Science, by Junichi Sugai of the Technical Board.

— Afternoon —

12:30	Orchestra.
1:00	Narration: "Children's Compositions on Topography," by Announcer Akanuma.
2:30	Workers' Hour: Music; Radio Exercise; Talk: "Long-Term War Means Industrial War," by Gennosuke Ohata.

— Evening —

6:00	Children's Hour: News, Talk by Kiyoto Homma.
6:30	Lecture; Music.
7:50	News From Berlin.
8:00	Radio Drama: "A Mountain Inn," by Shizue Natsukawa and others, Farmers' Hour.

Wings of the Navy

(Continued from Page 6)

der Kaneko's had bullets had found their mark.

All of a sudden, Fukui noticed three Curtiss-Hawks droning 8,000 meters north of him. The Japanese naval pilot winged his craft toward the enemy.

Although two craft put to flight immediately the other plane bravely challenged the Japanese plane.

Private Fukui's machine-gun began to pour lead into the Curtiss-Hawk. Within a few seconds, its pilot threw up his arms, then heaved forward as his plane dove headlong into the Yangtze River.

Others Follow

No sooner had Flight-Commander Kaneko and Private Fukui plunged into the enemy, Private Miyaguchi and Sayeki followed suit. Both Japanese "Naval Eagles" concentrated their initial fire on the closest Curtiss-Hawk and within a few seconds shot down the craft enwrapped in smoke and flames.

Then as three enemy planes approached them from a distance of 1,000 meters, the two Japanese warriors roared at the enemy and punctured a gaping hole in one of the Curtiss-Hawk's gasoline tank. Privates Miyaguchi and Sayeki started chasing the crippled craft when three more Curtiss-Hawks appeared, surprisingly, their guns afire.

The Japanese "Naval Eagles," joined by Private Fukui didn't hesitate as they selected a plane a piece.

What followed was a real air circus as these mechanical birds swirled and whirled, their machine-guns shrieking death. A Japanese craft would hound a Curtiss-Hawk while a Curtiss-Hawk would tail a Japanese craft, weaving in and out of the heavy Paoshan clouds.

The rat-tat-tat sound of the machine-guns was endless as the sky vibrated to the heavy droning of the plane motors and the varied barking of the machine-guns.

Suddenly a Curtiss-Hawk belched white smoke and began screeching as it headed toward the Yangtze.

A few seconds later the second Curtiss-Hawk followed its mate while the third hurriedly took to flight.

Having completed a successful day, bagging six Curtiss-Hawk fighter-planes, the Kaneko flying unit returned to its carrier-base at five o'clock in the evening, without receiving a scar or a single bullet on its aircraft!

ARMY UNIT IN BURMA PLANS TO BUILD ZOO

Interesting Side-Feature to Huge Project for Railway To Thailand Announced

Now that the construction of an international railway line connecting the northern part of Burma with Thailand is being seriously studied by the Japanese Government, a certain Japanese Army Corps is planning to establish a gigantic zoological garden on top of a mountain on the boundary line between the two countries, according to a Nichi Nichi correspondent who recently interviewed Commander Hideo Hayase of the enterprising unit in Sagaing, Burma.

In outlining the plan to the Nichi Nichi, Commander Hayase primarily supplied interesting facts pertaining to the railway project:

"We have not yet decided on what part of the mountains in the north the railway line should be laid, but already, a party of men has been dispatched to study the lay of the land. They will make careful surveys before any actual work is put into the project. They took with them sufficient medical supplies, for the place is known as a center of epidemics. They all went with firm determination to serve the country as pioneers opening an unknown trail for the future development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The work may take a considerably long time, but we hope to make the world realize the strength and power of our country.

"In our corps, we are teaching some elementary English to a few soldiers, but otherwise we are using Japanese in giving orders to the native coolies. Gradually, they will learn Japanese for their own convenience. Some simple orders are given in English, but the coolies certainly waste no time when meal-time is announced in Japanese.

"All necessary materials for the construction of the railway must be provided by Burma. It will also be necessary to employ elephants, oxen and horses for carrying heavy loads. At present, we are using some elephants. The power of one elephant equals the aggregated power of one hundred coolies. An elephant lately proved its power when it removed a damaged freight car, for the same work would have called for at least one hundred coolies. In all, I believe that some two or three hundred elephants would be required for the railway project. We are planning to adopt the self-sufficiency policy while engaged in the construction work by raising pigs and growing vegetables in the mountains. In this work, both time and patience are indispensable. The same goes for all other projects undertaken in the South."

He concluded his talk by expressing his hope for the construction of a large zoological garden.

"Upon the completion of this immense project, we hope to establish a large zoological garden on the top of the mountain on the boundary of Burma and Thailand. In the same garden, some elephants, tigers, cobras and leopards will be kept. If possible, we would also like to build a hotel where tourists can enjoy the wonderful view of the Gulf of Bengal on the west, and the beautiful scenery of the Gulf of Thailand on the east. As soon as the rainy season is over, we will start our task. We feel greatly honored in being able to launch this difficult undertaking, and we are determined to do our utmost in carrying it out to completion".

Meanwhile, the authorities concerned are emphasizing that the construction of the international railway line is certainly a great task, but should it be completed, it will not only connect Burma with Thailand, but it will become the starting point of another international line connecting Burma with India, and then stretch to West Asia and to Europe.

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TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naka Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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BUMPER RICE CROP ASSURED THIS FALL

Countrywide Reports Point to Successful Harvests Thanks To Ample Rainfall

DISEASES ARE CHECKED

Tohoku, Hokuriku and Tosan Districts Promise Especially Heavy Reapings

Due to sufficient rainfall during the rainy season, followed by a spell of fine weather in June and July, the rice crop this year has good prospects throughout the country, especially in the Tohoku, Hokuriku and Tosan districts, and the harvest of rice this fall will be larger than during a normal year, says the Chugai.

The following is the gist of the reports from various districts in the country as reproduced by the paper stated above:

Hokkaido: During the months of May and July, the weather proved very favorable. In some places of the province, the rice plants have been attacked by saw-flies, moths, etc. While in other places infectious diseases have affected the crops. Thanks to the timely counter-measures taken by the authorities concerned, a normal harvest is assured at least.

Tohoku District: The weather was very favorable during the fifty days ending the middle of July, which have considerably promoted the healthy growth of the rice plant Norin No. 1 (rice plant specified by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry as No. 1) which is cultivated all over Hokkaido. All things considered, the harvest will be larger than usual.

Kanto District: With the exception of a small portion of the cultivated area where they have no facilities of irrigation, the growth of rice plants in this district is very vigorous thanks to the spell of hot days in July.

Hokuriku District: The early rice plants in this district, like those in some other provinces are showing satisfactory results thanks to the ample sunshine enjoyed during the past several weeks.

The damage done by moths and saw-flies has been very small on account of the effective preventive measures taken by the competent authorities.

Tosan District: Because of the spell of fine weather since the beginning of July, the growth of rice plants is very satisfactory throughout the district.

Damage by noxious insects were anticipated at a time. But, they have been almost extirpated by the strenuous efforts of the authorities and farmers.

Tokaido District: As a result of much rain and much sunshine which have been enjoyed since the time of transplantation, the decomposition of the fertilizers has been satisfactory. Infectious diseases were reported from some places. But, they have been quickly neutralized by the timely counter-measures taken by the authorities. The crop is expected to be a little better than in a normal year.

Kinki District: The paddy fields in some places in these regions were attacked by moths, gnats and other noxious insects. Counter-measures, however, were taken at once, and all paddy-fields in this district have been cleared of noxious insects. Thanks to the ample supply of fertilizers, the crop is expected to be a little better than usual.

Chugoku District: Thanks to the spell of fine weather during the past few weeks, the harvest is expected to be larger than usual in spite of the minor damage done in a few places in the district.

Shikoku Island: Not only the rice crop, but also most agricultural crops are expected to be better than usual this year.

The first crop of rice in Kochi-ken, where rice is harvested twice a year has been especially very successful.

Kyushu: A little damage has been done in a few places in Kyushu due to noxious insects. Thanks to the timely countermeasures being taken by the authorities, at worst there will be a normal crop this year.

Chosen: No information is yet available. A normal crop, however, is expected thanks to the rainfalls of late.

Taiwan: The first crop has been very successful, whereas the second crop is thriving satisfactorily. A better crop than usual is expected.

WILL EXTEND CONTROL

In view of the ever increasing importance of mechanical industries of Japan Proper after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, competent authorities are considering the extension of their control to the mechanical industries of Chosen, Manchoukuo, and China which heretofore have been left outside the influence of the mechanical industry control corporation, says the Miyako.

It is remarkable to note that the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is making a careful study concerning the coordination of the mechanical industry of Japan Proper, Chosen, Manchoukuo, and China based on the plan of the economic construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Bill Clearings

Aug. 8
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	160.607	132.379
Balance	15.310	21.347

Japan's Horses in Wartime

Above is shown a herd of blood horses grazing amidst peaceful surroundings, completely unaware of the tremendous part they and their kind are playing in the current War of Greater East Asia. Thanks to the encouragement of stock-raising in Japan, such beautiful horseflesh will be utilized in cases where the terra firma is unsuitable for mechanized units. Fleet of foot and possessing the true qualities that spell stamina and strength, the young foal seen in the foreground will soon be cooperating with our Armed Forces in the great struggle for supremacy.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES IN SPHERE IMPORTANT

Success of Japan's Mining Industries Depends on Discarding All Old Methods

(Continued From Friday)

Beside the instructions given in items 1 to 5, the Greater East Asia Construction Deliberative Commission is defining measures to be taken in order to amplify the production of important ores throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. They are continued here.

(6) Effective measures will be taken in order to enrich the supply of high class mining experts and improve the qualities of the juvenile mine operatives.

(7) A renovation of the mining administration will be executed in order to secure perfect execution of the plan for the composite construction of the mining industry of Greater East Asia.

(8) A thoroughgoing investigation will be executed of the mineral resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and a systematic method will be developed for storing greater quantities of important ores for use in connection with Japan's national defense, so that a superior position may be secured permanently for Greater East Asia as an industrial center of the world.

(9) Relative to the construction of the mining industry in Greater East Asia, the first preference will be made to develop all mines under operation at various points of Greater East Asia.

(10) A consummate investigation will be conducted carefully and rapidly of the resources of such mineral wealth whose supply is scarce in Greater East Asia, and measures will be taken to enrich the supply thereof.

(11) Measures will be taken in order to promote the art of mining industry in Greater East Asia.

(12) In Japan Proper, the refining of non-ferrous metals, as a rule, will be conducted by means of the existing refining equipments. Installation of new refining equipment, if necessary, will be conducted at various places where the ores of non-ferrous metals are obtainable. In case of necessity, some of the refining equipments in Japan proper will be removed to the places where non-ferrous metals are obtainable.

The instructions given under the twelve different items are without exception very important to the healthy development of the mining business in Greater East Asia. For the construction of the mining industry in Greater East Asia, Japan's mining circles are expected to solve many questions. First of all, they are required to decide the right path for Japan's mining industry to follow.

It is necessary for Japan to increase the production of various non-ferrous metals, such as copper, lead, zinc, nickel, manganese, cobalt, tungsten, quick-silver, chrome, etc. Among other industries, Japan's greatest efforts must be exercised for the expansion of its copper mining industry.

In Greater East Asia, it is in Japan and the Philippine islands only that copper mining has been thriving from the old days. Therefore, the measures that must be taken to increase the production of copper in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are given below:

(1) The consummate development of copper resources in Japan.
(2) Speeding up of the restoration of copper mines in the Philippine Islands.
(3) Execution of a major scale investigation of the copper mines heretofore remaining intact in Manchoukuo, China, Burma and the East Indies.

Japan has been exercising efforts to enrich the supply of copper since days prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. But, she is required to exercise even greater efforts in the future in this connection.

The efforts of Japan's mining communities have been centered on the development of gold mines, the amount of funds invested in her gold mines reaching about one third of the total investment in all non-ferrous mining industries in the country. Judging from the change which is taking place in the mining circles of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, copper mining, lead mining, and nickel mining of Japan will respectively occupy a more important position than her gold mining after the completion of the economic construction of Greater East Asia.

In short, the success of Japan's mining industries in the future depends in a measure on our success in discarding our old mining policy in which gold mining occupies an all predominating position.

(The End)

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.0	— .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.0	— .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.7	+ .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

Economic Foundation Laid by Manchoukuo

(Continued From Page 6)

at this moment is how best to help Japan economically, who is committed to the task of smashing the British and the Americans. The imported labor condition is satisfactory, considering the war-time conditions, and though the laborers are not as plentiful as before the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, whatever is short is supplied by Japan.

As a practical question, the most important is in the pursuing of the low commodity price policy. It is the cardinal principle that commodity prices can not prevent the expansion of wartime industries, the same applying to agricultural products in wartime. Further as the commodity price is a measurement of the currency value, whenever there is any disturbance in the currency value, disturbance in the nation's economy cannot be avoided.

The second important question is how to enhance the economic efficiency. This may come in conflict with some of the public undertakings as well as with individual activities. Labor efficiency, unlike that of a machine, must be expected to slacken a little in wartime, for which we must find suitable measures.

The last question is how best to maintain the nation's economic equilibrium, with which the question of national defense is necessarily associated. The war's drain on the nation's man-power and material resources must be adequately met with.

WILL PRODUCE FERTILIZERS

Ishiwara Industrial Company to Support Output of Superphosphate

To bolster Japan's agricultural production under the wartime situation, the Ishiwara Industrial Company has decided to embark upon the production of superphosphate fertilizers, it was learned Thursday. Work will be started following the completion of sulphuric acid production facilities at the Company's Yokkaichi plant in the near future, it was understood, according to Domei.

Arrangements are being made by the Company to obtain a supply of phosphorite, the raw material for the manufacturing of superphosphate, from the Superphosphate Fertilizers Producers' Association.

SPOT MARKET SEES WARES STEPPING UP

Calm Noticed in Long-Term Sections Although Several Gains Were Scored

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was featureless and the volume of transactions was noticeably small yesterday as is sometimes the case at the week end. It is felt as if the floor were infected by somethting like a summer vacation.

Setting aside the fractional gains scored by a number of the listed wares, the long-term section was unusually calm. So was it with the short-term section.

In the spot market, Industrial Bank of Japan, new, stepped up ¥1.30, and Kawasaki Heavy Industrial, old and new, ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.00, N. Y. K. ¥108.20, its new ¥93.00, Kanebo Spinning ¥152.50, its new ¥101.70, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.50, and Osaka Exchange, ¥72.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	69.1	u .1	70.1	70.7
Do. new (25)	41.0	u .2	41.0	41.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	....	153.9	153.9
Tei'ku Rayon n. (37½)	...	....	76.0	....
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.0	...	46.8	....
Toyo Rayon new (50)	69.0	...	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.7	....	109.0	109.8
Do. new (37½)	93.5	d .3	94.2	94.6
O. S. K. (50)	97.8	....	98.1	98.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.1	....	....	83.9
Do. new (25)	....	....	....	55.5
Uraga Dock (50)	87.5	....	88.4	88.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.0	u .1	85.3	86.0
Hitachi Works (50)	76.5	...	76.6	75.4
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	....	73.7
Japan Piston Ring	80.5	....	81.0	81.9
Kotobuki Heavy Ind	....	....	....	63.3
Japan Automobile Ind	....	....	72.5	73.2
Furukawa Ind.	138.9	u .7	94.5	95.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	138.5	....	138.3	139.1
Japan Fat	67.6	d .2	68.4	68.5
Japan Nickel	46.0	d .2	....	46.3
Japan Carbon	85.3	u .9	85.6	86.3
Toyo Ball Bearing	90.2	....	....	89.8
Oriental Development	....	....	....	64.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yester-morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.1	134.2	134.0	134.0
N. Y. K., old	108.1	108.5	108.1	108.2
N. Y. K., new	93.0	93.1	92.9	93.0
Kanegafuchi Spin	152.1	152.5	152.1	152.5
Do. new	101.2	101.7	101.1	101.7
Teikoku Rayon. n	89.2	89.5	89.2	89.5
Osaka Stock. new	72.5	72.7	72.2	72.2
Japan Steel Tube	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.7
Japan Oil	76.6	76.8	76.3	76.3
S. M. Railway	72.6	72.5	72.3	72.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.8
Hitachi Works	76.1	....	....	76.1
Japan Mining	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.4
Manchurian Ind.	57.7	57.9	57.8	57.9

WILL INCREASE CAPITAL

New Stocks for Ishiwara Co. to Be Accepted at Rate of 0.7 to 1

The Ishiwara Industrial Company (capitalized at ¥53,000,000) will shortly execute the increase of its capital by ¥40,000,000 in accordance with the decision reached by various quarters concerned, says the Nippon Kogyo.

It was the original intention of the company's management to increase the capital by ¥53,000,000, making the total ¥106,000,000. After a deliberative study of all question concerned on the part of the Industrial Funds Deliberative Commission, the original plan of the company has been reduced by ¥13,000,000.

Payment for the increase in its capital, will be executed by December 1, 1942. New shares will be accepted by the present shareholders at the rate of 0.7 share against one share in their possession.

JAPAN'S BOND ISSUES ARE EASILY DIGESTED

Amount to Be Consumed by Japanese Small Compared to That of United States

Commenting on the sound financial basis on which Japan stands today and will stand in the future, Jonan Inshi, a noted commentator on political and economic affairs, gives interesting suggestions in the Chugai relative to the disposal of Japan's national bonds, whose issues are almost nothing in comparison with the bond issues in the United States after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The following is the gist of his suggestions:

The total bond issues of the United States at the end of July last amounted to $89,200,000,000, which if calculated at the same rate of exchange just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia would amount to ¥377,300,000,000. This rate of exchange is of course absurd at present, because thanks to the brilliant war results achieved so far, Japan has become one of the Haves in the world instead of a Have-not as before, whereas the United States, far from gaining anything, has lost a good deal of her property. So, if we suppose that two yen is equal to one dollar in the exchange value at present, the bond issues of the United States will amount to about ¥180,000,000,000.

This amount is certainly too big even for the United States to easily dispose of. In fact, the Washington authorities are making frantic efforts to dispose of the enormous bond issues. And, according to a recent report from abroad, a well-known cinema actress of Hollywood, who was engaged in a campaign to promote national bond consumption fell a victim to an accident that overtook the airplane on which she was visiting New York.

The bond issues of Japan have shown some increase due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is true. But, the increase in Japan's bond issues is almost nothing in comparison with the enormous bond issues of the United States. The total bond issue of Japan, a country which has been fighting for five years already, is only ¥44,300,000,000. The amount is too small to deserve the serious study of any Japanese citizen with sound judgment.

Financial Strength Big

A few Japanese who are without sound judgment, however, may be worrying themselves at the increase of bond issues. There are two ways of awakening them to the fact that Japan's financial strength is no longer so small as to be affected by this small amount of bond issues. Firstly, such people must be told outright that they need not worry themselves about such trifle a question. Secondly, they must be shown some practical methods of consuming our bond issues. And it is the latter that always goes to the hearts of those small-hearted people.

The amount of Japan's bond issues is very small. Therefore, there are many methods to consume them easily. I shall give only a few of these.

In the first place, the bond issues of Japan are already consumed, the amount remaining to be disposed being infinitesimal. But putting aside the amount already consumed, we can easily dispose of from 10 to 20 per cent of the entire bond issues by transferring the tobacco business to civilian enterprisers. We can dispose of an amount between ¥5,000,000,000 to ¥9,000,000,000 of our bond issues by this means. If we follow the same method with the tobacco industry in all parts of Greater East Asia, we can easily dispose of a large amount of national bonds ranging between ¥27,000,000,000 to ¥45,000,000,000.

There are many other methods by which we can dispose of far greater bond issues. The most important thing for Japanese businessmen to do at present is to forget all about the small bond issues of their country, but keep a watch over the destiny of the United States which is now at a loss what to do with its enormous bond issues.

INAUGURAL MEETING HELD OF CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Different Organizations Will Contribute Toward Nation's Progress

The inaugural meeting of the Organic Composite Chemical Science Association was observed at the Greater East Asia Meeting Hall of Ohte-machi, Marunouchi, Tokyo on August 1 in the presence of over 220 officials and prominent people.

The Association with the collaboration of several chemists, scientists, laboratories, chemical industry companies as mentioned below will contribute toward Japan's progress in all branches of chemical industry, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Among these companies expected to contribute are, the Yedogawa Industry Works, Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company, Japan Celluloid Company, Tekkosha, Oriental High Pressure Company, Japan Composite Chemical Industry Company, Japan Bakelight Industry Company, Manchuria Electric Chemical Industry Company, Godo Alcohol Company, Daiichi Pharmaceutical Company, Teikoku Dyestuff Manufacturing Company, Hodogaya Chemical Industry Company, Bennosuke Kubota, Yoshio Tanaka, Toranosuke Noguchi, Hansuke Hayashi, Kubomatsu Hirano, and others.

Magazine Analyzes Financial Character Of Industrial Equipment Corporation

(Continued From Saturday)

Although the Industrial Equipment Corporation and the Wartime Financing Bank frequently meet in the field of operations on account of the financial character which is common to both, close observations reveal many points of difference between them which are by no means negligible. As examples may be noted in the following:—

1 From the standpoint of enterpriser:

(a) If the enterprise equipment is constructed with funds accommodated by the Corporation the enterpriser scarcely requires to concern himself, even though the construction cost may be comparatively high and the margin of profit small. However, when financed by the Financing Bank the high cost of construction of the equipment will scale down future profits, so that the enterpriser cannot but pay serious attention to this matter.

(b) In the case of equipment under the ownership of the Corporation being operated, if the business becomes dull and curtailment of production necessary, the enterpriser can at any time cancel the contract and return the equipment to the Corporation, thus getting out of the capitalistic burden for the equipment in question. However, in the case of a monetary obligation, so long as the capital fund is not refunded, the enterpriser cannot be released from the capitalistic burden.

(c) In the case of the enterpriser operating equipment hired from the Corporation in addition to his own, it is necessary for him to pay special attention to the maintenance and operation of the equipment he borrowed. However, in the case of a monetary loan, he is under no necessity to make any discrimination in the treatment of all equipment, which actually belongs to him even though it was originally constructed with funds loaned.

2. From the standpoint of financier:

(a) When monetary assistance is granted, no special supervision or intervention is needed. However, in case the Corporation entrusts the building of any equipment to the enterpriser, it will be necessary for the former to keep constant watch over the progress of the work lest unreasonable expenses be incurred.

(b) Care will have to be taken to readjust complications or troubles over the ownership, the right of use, etc. between the equipment owned by the enterpriser himself and that having been constructed at the request of the Corporation when the Financing Bank furnishes the fund however, there is no such trouble at all.

(c) When the Corporation lends equipment to the enterpriser, if profits being derived therefrom diminish, the Corporation is in a position to avoid laying a burden upon the capital equipment of the enterpriser by either lowering or releasing the rent thus, protecting his capital. However, in the case of monetary assistance, as long as the capital of the enterpriser himself is yielding sufficient profits, any lowering of interest upon the loan advanced cannot easily be done. In any case, the offering of material capital makes the burden on the enterpriser lighter and allow wider room for subsequent adjustment than monetary liabilities.

(d) The Corporation can offer equipment of its own at as reduced a rent as it sees fit, but the Financing Bank cannot easily cut down the amount of loan once accommodated.

Question of Amalgamation

These differences are by no means to be ignored in that they affect the economic function of the respective organs. These differences originate from the fact that while the capital offered by one organ is material, that offered by the other is monetary, and they in turn give rise to marked differences in the ultimate relations between the Corporation or the Financing Bank and the enterpriser, and cause the manner of bearing the risk to be opposed.

The points of difference enumerated above concern the question of ownership distribution of profits and reversion of loss and profit, all of which are matters connected with private management and, consequently, are of minor significance from a standpoint of national economy. In contrast with it, the financial character common to both organs presents a problem which will have rather a far-reaching effect on state economy.

Even though the Corporation and the Financing Bank will in the end be estranged from each other in their respective functions, they are identical in the financial effect they give during the process of their business operations.

In view of the fact that the Corporation and the Financing Bank are similar in their financial character in the common field of operations, it is, theoretically, more desirable to combine both organs into one in the interests of rationalization of wartime finance. It is more desirable that these special organs of the Government intended for almost the same lines of business should be combined into one whole with their field of activities considerably extended so that the demand of the state can be fulfilled more satisfactorily than at present than that they should stand side by side as if in competition.

Consequently, theoretically speaking, it would be more proper to revert to the original bill drawn up when the establishment of the Corporation was first contemplated and to have the organ carry on in addition the wartime financial function, but if the circumstances still exist which prevented the original plan from being materialized at that time, the combination in question may present some difficulty. Furthermore, although at that time the two organs had not as yet actually been established, today they are already in existence. Therefore, their consolidation will certainly involve much greater difficulty unless very powerful political influence is put in motion in this regard.

Financial Effects

As the principal function of the Industrial Equipment Corporation is along financial lines, it will give birth to financial effects in various forms—firstly, its relation with the Wartime Financing Bank as referred to in, the preceding paragraphs, and secondly its relation with the state fund program.

At present, the financial section of our country is making steady headway toward completion of its fund program by establishing the mechanism of the Financial Control Society. It is not improbable that in the progress of this synthetic fund program or financial control the quasi-financial function of the Corporation may sometimes work out disturbing effects. As a matter of fact, the Equipment Corporation is connected with the financial control system in the following two points:

1. The issuance of the Industrial Equipment bonds will be conducted in accordance with the loan flotation program which is under financial control. That is to say through the regulations covering the bond issuance the object of financial control can be permeated into the Equipment Corporation.

2. As a human link, bureaucrats who formerly belonged to the Finance Ministry are appointed as officers of the Corporation.

These connections, however, are very loose and there exists no systematic tie between the Corporation and financial control. Moreover, there is no direct relation, which may pave the way for mutual understanding, between the Corporation and the National Financial Control Society, the supreme organ in Japan for financial control. It follows, therefore, that even though the Control Society intensifies and strengthens its financial control with a view to attain perfection, should the Corporation make the distribution of funds in its own way and grant funds freely, the financial control system would fall down and the activities of the Corporation will prove to be instrumental only in inviting disturbances in the distribution of state funds.

Under the circumstances, it is considered that the necessity will be augmented in future for the Government to correctly comprehend the financial character of the Equipment Corporation and pave the way for closer relationship between it and the Financial Control Society, so that the former may be directly linked with the latter.

(The End)

Insurance Firms to Merge

As another concrete step toward rationalization of management in the insurance business, the Nissan Life Insurance Company, a subsidiary of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, will merge with the Katakura Life Insurance Company, one of the oldest life insurance firms in Japan, reports Domei.

It is understood that the Nissan Life Insurance Company already has obtained informal permission for the merger from the Finance Ministry.

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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1942

Refreshing Contrasts

It is, indeed, gratifying to note that while the enemy camp is at sixes and sevens and is cutting a very poor figure at the present moment, our camp is growing more and more solid and steady progress is being made toward its final goal. The enemy countries have never been firmly united, for they lack a common ideal for the realization of which their war efforts are directed. They are inspired by no lofty motives. Their predominant idea has always been and is to exploit their friends to promote their own interests. It therefore follows that their union is a flimsy entity. It is so frail that it cannot stand the strain of a series of severe reverses on the battlefield. They are unable to fight single-handed on any front and look to each other for aid. The assistance solicited is given only niggardly, if at all, and the allied forces, very motley in composition, fight under the command which is far from united, meeting with reverses at every turn. Mutual recriminations follow each defeat in battle, each trying to put the blame for the defeat on the other's shoulders. As the fortunes of war go more and more against them, as they are actually going, the weak ties which bind them together naturally become further weakened, and they are actually in serious danger of being broken. We have seen that bad blood was created between Britain and Chungking after the defeat of their combined forces on the Burmese front. The loss of Malaya and Singapore and the Pearl Harbor debacle lowered Britain and America in each other's estimation, mordant criticisms finding expression on each side against the other.

The Soviet Union is now in the sulks because the aid promised her by the United States and Britain is not forthcoming. In order to placate the disgruntled Soviet leaders, it is reported, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, is visiting Moscow. There is also a report that Lieut.-General Forrest Bradley, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States army air force, arrived in Moscow on August 5 presumably on a similar mission. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed in giving the Soviet leaders a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances which prevent their countries from extending the aid so ardently requested by the latter. Most probably, they will fail.

In the meantime, the situation in India has assumed really critical aspects and a head-on collision is regarded as imminent between Britain and India. India is not the only country that is straining at the British leash. There have been reports that the Union of South Africa is showing signs of restiveness, while Australia has made no secret of her discontent with Britain's attitude and has been threatening to transfer her allegiance to the United States. New Zealand is similarly circumstanced. As for Canada, she has been more closely related to the United States than to Britain for geographical and other reasons. In this way, the edifice of the British Empire is falling asunder.

In America, there is no such unity of national opinion as in Japan and other Axis Powers, to say nothing of the existence of labor unrest arising from inflation. The American people have no clear conception of their war aims and are asking themselves why a democratic country like their own must make common cause with the Soviet Union, a Communist country. The most which the Washington authorities are able to do to appease the aggrieved people who are yearning for victory war news is to promise them that America will be ready for a large-scale counter-offensive by the end of 1944!

Chungking is in a desperate state. It was in ecstasies when war broke out between Japan and the United States and Britain, but its joy proved only ephemeral. The course of war events following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been decidedly unfavorable for the Allies, and Chungking now stands deprived of all routes of supply. India, to which the Chungking leaders have been pinning high hopes, is breaking away from Britain and their dream of opening a new route of supply from India is mercilessly shattered. As things go wrong in all directions, the rift between the Kuomintang elements and the Communist Party is daily widening.

What refreshing contrasts conditions in the Axis Powers offer to all this! Apart from the case of Germany and Italy, both of which are doing excellently well in close concert in all theaters of war where their collaboration is possible, the position of Japan is growing steadily stronger not only relatively but absolutely. Her relations with Manchoukuo and China under the jurisdiction of the National Government leave nothing to be desired. Her friendship with Thailand is growing closer and so is her relationship with French Indo-China. Peace and order are being restored rapidly in the Southern areas under Japanese occupation and the peoples there are gradually settling down peacefully to their respective avocations, with the uneasy feelings engendered by the hostilities replaced by the sense of security under Japan's protection. Things are picking up rapidly at Shonan Island and Manila and in Malaya, the Philippines and the East Indies generally. In Burma, the new Central Administrative Organ was set up under Dr. Ba Maung's able leadership on August 1 and the first step was thus taken toward the realization of the long-cherished Burmese aspiration of establishing Burma for the Burmese. Altogether, the work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is making steady progress. With perfect national unity at home and with her economic position strengthened by the plentiful supplies of war materials assured from the occupied territories in the South, Japan can face the future with absolute confidence.

We should not be over-optimistic, however. The final goal is still far off, and so we must be particularly careful not to allow ourselves to be carried away by the sense of self-complacency into relaxing our war efforts in any way. We must fight on with undiminished vigor and determination until our enemies are brought to their knees and are made absolutely innocuous, unable to dominate the world to satisfy their selfish interests as they have done in the past.

To Have No Posterity Is Unfilial

Marriage is an institution based upon human nature; but the original cause of its recognition by law must be sought for in Ancestor-worship. The Li Chi or "The Book of Rituals" defines marriage as the "union of the affection of two persons bearing different clan-names, for the purpose of serving the ancestral mausoleum on the one hand, and of continuing future generations on the other." This old Chinese definition exactly tallies with the primitive notion of marriage.

The State recognized wedlock, and began to make rules for its protection, because it was regarded as a means of perpetuating the worship of ancestors. In the eye of the old law, it was essential that a family should perpetuate itself for ever, and marriage represented the union of man and woman for the purpose of obtaining a successor to maintain the continuity of Ancestor-worship. It was due to the dead that the descendants should not become extinct. Marriage was therefore a means to an end, and that end was the continuity of the family cult. It was considered one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall a man, to die without leaving a son to perpetuate the worship of his ancestors and himself. Mencius says: "There are three things which are unfilial, and to have no posterity is the greatest of them." In passing, it may be noted that the other two unfilial things are encouraging parents in unrighteousness, and not succouring parents in poverty and old age. To be without posterity by not marrying is a greater fault than the other two, because it is an offence against the whole line of ancestors, and terminates the sacrifice to them. In the "Book of Filial Piety" Confucius says: "There are three thousand acts which are punished by the Five Punishments, but no crime is greater than filial impiety." If impiety is the greatest crime, and if the failure to have posterity is the greatest impiety, there can be no greater crime that a man can commit than to remain single. The reason of this doctrine of Chinese moral philosophy, which has been taught in our country for more than one thousand years, is obvious. It was believed that the posthumous happiness of the ancestors of a family depended on the proper performance of the family cult. It was, therefore, the duty of every head of a house to marry for the purpose of avoiding the calamity of the family cult becoming extinct.

A Year Ago Today

August 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Throwing a large number of troops on the Burma-Thai and Malay-Thai borders, Great Britain was ostensibly trying to force Thailand to stop her exportation of rice, tin and rubber to Japan. A total of 200,000 British regulars have been stationed in Kentung on the northern Burma-Thai frontier, Mergui on the western Burma-Thai border and at Kota Bharu. All British commercial ships have been equipped with arms and it was reported that a 30,000-ton class British warship was sighted off the Bay of Thailand.

* * *

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces which had launched an attack on the newly-organized Chinese Fourth Army and the Third Division in the Yenchen sector in Kiangsu Province are preparing themselves for the second stage of the offensive. During the first stage of the operations against the Fourth Army, the Japanese took 1,048 enemy lives, captured 140 men and took eight light machine-guns, 238 rifles and a large quantity of salt.

SOLID ECONOMIC FOUNDATION FINALLY LAID BY MANCHOUKUO

Rapid Progress Made in Past Decade Enables State to Participate Actively in Construction of New Order

By SHINGORO ISHIWATA
(From the Zaisei)

The economic construction of Manchoukuo is a phase of the economic co-prosperity which Japan is sponsoring. The idea of the Co-Prosperity Sphere was conceived with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in September, 1931, when Japan committed herself to the proposition of a new economic development on the continent. The plan was aimed to increase the population of Manchoukuo by one million yearly through the expansion of foreign trade and encouragement of immigration.

In going over the economic development of Manchoukuo extending over a period of ten years, it seems pertinent to review the conditions as obtained prior to the founding of Manchoukuo as an independent state, and after that the conditions in that country immediately following the establishment of the Empire, and finally how this development was attained during a decade.

To start with, Manchoukuo felt the world economic depression which had started in the fall of 1928 when the American economic structure collapsed. The Manchoukuoan economy which depended upon the export of her soy beans and grains was given a hard blow. Where she raised 5,000,000 tons of soy beans and 15,000,000 tons of grains yearly, and of which she was exporting 3,500,000 tons of the former and between 700,000 and 1,000,000 tons of the latter, she could not get but one half the price on her reduced exports. How hard her farmers were hit from this needs no stretching of the imagination to comprehend. Even the South Manchuria Railway which had an investment of 100,000,000 yen could but declare a three per cent dividend.

Politically, the country was run by the House of Chang which was steeped with avarice, ignorance, and indifference to public welfare. While in China proper a silver standard was maintained, numerous issues of currencies were dumped on Manchuria, amounting to about 10,000,000,000 yuan in the aggregate, but which under the silver standard did not value up but to 150,000,000 yuan.

Manchurian Incident

Then came the Manchurian Incident of 1931. Her patriots with a history of 4,000 years behind them, believing in the wise teachings of their ancient sages, could not stand the bad management of the country any longer. They shook hands with Japan when our industrialists were looking for a relief from the depression. This was the beginning of Manchoukuo's new economy.

Manchoukuo was born in March, 1932, with a population of 30,000,000 souls. Her economic policy was based on a revised capitalism, or upon an economic self-sufficiency to be maintained between that country and Japan. The first step taken under this policy was to straighten up the mess found existing due to the world industrial depression, Chang's maladministration, and the odium of extraterritoriality.

Her initial reform in these respects was the establishment of a healthy monetary system. As to her choice between the gold standard of Japan and the silver standard of China, she adopted the latter system. This, however, was a new system, under which pure silver of 23.91 grams formed the unit, and which did not recognize either silver currency or silver conversion.

Her next step in the reform was the readjustment of the administrative machinery left in a chaotic condition by the former ruler. The work mainly consisted of segregating between the public and private funds and of readjusting the taxation system. The fact that the House of Chang did entertain no scruple in the mixing up of both the public and his own private funds called for the solidifying of the public treasury, the adjustment of revenue, the issuing of pay orders, and the getting up of a regular budget.

Tax Reforms

As to the readjustment of taxes, what was over-taxed formerly was reasonably reduced, and all the illegal ones were abolished. All the tax revenues that used to go into the private pockets of the officials concerned were made payable direct to the treasury. And further by engaging tax experts from Japan the whole system was gradually overhauled to function satisfactorily.

Of all the tax reforms, that which was carried out on customs duties obtained the best result. As the Manchurian custom house was under the supervision of the British authorities, a peculiar circumstance, this department was gradually reorganized to the satisfaction of all concerned. The opium monopoly was gradually abolished, with strict regulations enacted to punish violators. Oil monopoly was established in 1936 as a measure of national defense.

The abolishment of extraterritoriality was one of the conditions to which the new state of Manchoukuo was committed at her founding. While most of the Japanese concerns and enterprises, such as the South Manchuria Railway, Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Chosen, Oriental Development Company, and numerous others of kindred importance were anxious to see this odium blotted out, there were still others who were unwilling to give it up, and this in spite of the earnest Japanese efforts. Individually, however, the British and Americans were sympathetic, but it was their governments that would not trust the new born state.

Extraterritoriality

Already in 1890 Japan voiced her willingness to assist in the wiping out of the Manchurian extraterritoriality, for she knew what it was like because she had experienced it once before. It took Manchoukuo five years of constant effort before she was able to abolish it.

Concerning the Manchoukuoan economy in general her policy was determined upon soon after the founding of the State. Under this policy the state management of public utilities was encouraged, because at the time the world was suffering from an overproduction and depression, caused by an indiscriminate employment of capital. The time was when Japan had to stop the importation of Fushun coal in order to save her own coal miners; that the Manchurian rice was working havoc on the price of her own rice; and that the sugar beet cultivation in Manchuria was greatly to affect her own sugar industry.

Her economic plan was divided into two periods of five years each, and there are two outstanding events that occurred during the first period, whose importance on her economic development should not be overlooked.

The first one was her purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Soviet Union in March, 1935, through the assistance and guarantee of the Japanese Government. There is no question but that this event had much to do to brighten up her economic as well as political future.

The second event was the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Germany and Manchoukuo. Just preceding this, Germany had suddenly stopped the importation of Manchurian soy beans in the summer of 1934. It happened that Germany was the biggest importer of the soy beans when the price of this commodity was down, due to the world depression. Reasons for this German action, though unknown at that time, were made clear after she had revoked her action. The action was taken preparatory to her inauguration of control on her foreign trade under a new economic plan to adjust her foreign trade balance sheet.

Economic Progress Traced

Now let us trace the course of her economic development, which was apparently ascribable to her industrial plan divided into two periods of five years each.

Under the first plan, which was decided on in the spring of 1936, she was to get two-thirds of her needed industrial capital from Japan, one-tenth through her exports, and the rest from inside the country. This was rather an adventurous undertaking on the part of Japan, which was amply proven soon after when the China Affair broke out in the summer of 1937. As the incident progressed and it was found out that the Anglo-Americans were pulling the strings behind the scene, both Japan and Manchoukuo were forced to enlarge the latter's five year plan, so as to be prepared for the future. All of which, though quite a problem, was welcomed by Manchoukuo. The fact that her mining was pushed, her machinery gained velocity, and that she took herself to the planting of hemp to cope with the lack of Indian jute tells the whole story.

Consequently her orders for German machinery went up from the original ¥25,000,000 to ¥90,000,000 as the minimum, getting credit even before the bean shipping season arrived. Moreover, Manchoukuo's production of coal has doubled, her pig iron output multiplied, her aluminum newly mined, and her lead and zinc have been produced recently, thus giving impetus to her rapidly growing industries.

European War

Just when Manchoukuo's industries were getting under way, after having adjusted themselves with the requirements and purports under her five year plan, the current European war broke out, giving her quite a jolt. It came on when her agricultural products had been put under control. She was exporting to Europe 90 per cent of her foreign exports, which amounted to ¥200,000,000 annually. Her loss of European markets was quite serious, greatly differing from what was the case with Japan, as the conditions obtained in the two countries were dissimilar. Those who used to give orders to Germany for machinery were compelled to switch over to Japan. Fortunately Japan could spare, willingly to meet with this extra demand. The direct cause of hardships to the Manchoukuoan farmers was Britain's stopping of Indian jute exports to Manchoukuo, on the pretext that the latter was shipping her beans to Germany (jute was made into bean sacks). There were other financial hardships which these farmers had to face on account of this war; but they were overcome through Japanese assistance.

In conclusion, the biggest problem facing the Manchoukuoan economy

(Continued on Page 5)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Spain and America

To the Editor:

Nobody can appreciate the situation in South America properly without realizing first and foremost that South America is ineradicably Spanish. Brazil is hardly an exception; but anyhow, discount Brazil. The whole of the rest of Central and South America, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, is Spanish at heart, and looks to Spain.

"The seas but join the nations they divide." Before the war, great steamships, such as that British vessel which its British owners were constrained to christen "La Reina del Pacifico," were carrying shoals of Argentines, Chilians, Peruvians, Uruguayans, Bolivians, across the water to Old Spain. London? New York? Yes, for locomotives and machinery and ironmongery. But not for culture. For culture they sought naturally Paris and Madrid. And this could not but have a repercussion in the political world. The Union of hero-Americana has long gloried in displaying the flags of 22 nations, united, not in a paper formula, but in a common culture and a common spirit. And the core of the whole was Old Spain.

Resent Kidnapping

Nothing really divided them. Nothing like the modern aggressive and pushful North American contentiousness, which, in spite of everything, hinders all hearty cooperation between the United Kingdom and the United States, exists between Spain and the former Spanish colonies. In fact, at the beginning these countries hardly intended to cut the connection with the mother-country. It was largely an unhappy accident. The colonies rightly and deeply resented Napoleon I's kidnapping and purported deposition of the Spanish King Charles, and then of his son Ferdinand. Like the junta of South Spain, which never ceased to struggle for Spanish Independence, they stood out against the imposition of French control. But their distance from Europe rendered it impracticable to do so in concert with the junta. They realized that they had to stand alone. Indeed, the junta told them so. But so close was their natural connection with Spain, that the British government, which was at war with Napoleon and his brother, the soi-disant King Joseph, actually attacked Buenos Aires: one would say, an incredible blunder, were it not that its capacity for blundering, from Walcheren to Danzig, Dunkirk and the Dardanelles is so very credible.

Circumstances forced the communities into independence. It was not at first their desire. The difficulties came later, when the Spanish King, whose terrible portrait by Goya is to be seen in the Prado Galleries at Madrid, showed himself tyrannical worthless, and dissipated. The undesired independence became a thing to be fiercely desired and maintained. Yet it was not, as in the case of the North American colonies, a conflict between a colony and a practically unanimous mother-country. It was a conflict between a tyrant and a section of his people. Ferdinand VII was as bitterly opposed in Cediz as he was in Valpareizo. George III was fought against by no domestic foe: not even seriously in Ireland.

Recognize Independence

But Spanish pride was roused, and it was not until many years had passed that the Spanish monarchy in 1892 brought itself to accept the independence of the Central and South American states. The restored Bourbons in France and Spain, invoking the principles of the "Holy Alliance"—Order and Legitimacy, proceeded in 1820 to contemplate the reduction of the Cediz rebels and the new states alike to obedience by the naval forces of the two great Monarchies. Canning, the British Foreign Minister, even jealous of France under whatever form of government she might find herself, instantly became apprehensive of a Franco-Spanish Power stretching across the Atlantic. He could not prevent the French from recovering Spain for a subservient Ferdinand. But he "resolved that if France had Spain, it should not be Spain with the Indies" and he "called into existence the New World to redress the balance of the Old," by the practical step of recognizing the independence of the Spanish American States, and urging President Monroe (who had already recognized it) to cooperate in their protection. Monroe preferred no entangling cooperation. To Canning's wrathful disgust, he proceeded independently and proclaimed in his famous Message of 1823 that to attack states which one could no longer control, merely because they were "republican," would implicitly deny the independence of the republican United States, and would not be regarded as a friendly nation.

The extent to which the United States would go in acting on this Declaration was left ambiguous and uncertain. A Latin American Congress was told by Henry Clay that it was by no means the intention of the United States to back them all through thick and thin. But the "Monroe Doctrine" matured, until Olney could say toward the end of the century that "the will of the United States is ultimately supreme on this continent on the subjects" in which it chooses to interfere. This insolence was the climax of 50 years' rapid increase in the prosperity and prestige of the United States. The Southern States were torn by two opposite considerations. The North American Union was keeping away European aggression but on the other hand it was bent on controlling Central and South America for itself. It had taken Texas and California from Mexico. It had taken Panama from Colombia. It had taken Cuba and Porto Rico from Spain. It had taken the control of Haiti from the Haitians and that of Honduras and Nicaragua from Nicaragua and Honduras. It intervened with a rough hand everywhere in their domestic troubles: even in Brazil. It was steadily rolling down from the North. Where was it going to stop?

Dollar Diplomacy

"Dollar Diplomacy" lent money for the development of the Republics. And then it sent soldiers because the money did not seem safe enough, and it seated its own nominees to control Nicaragua or Haiti or wherever it was. A simple device: but it did not make the Americans loved. Spanish America lost no opportunity of repeating the "Drago doctrine," that money-lending could never invert the creditor with the right of fire and sword. Spanish America has never forgotten the lessons that Philander Knox and the unctuous bombarder of Verz Cruz, Woodrow Wilson, brought home to the South. And although the momentous happenings in Europe momentarily brought the Americas together in sheet apprehension and perplexity at the latest Havana Conference, we may be sure of this about the Spanish Republics that if their feet are on the path of Washington, their eyes are fixed on Spain. And Spain is incontrovertibly on the sight path. She has fought a desperate Civil War to keep there. We are strangely deceived if the heart of her American daughter states is not with her, and with the gracious culture of the land of Cervantes and Calderon, of the Cid, and of Saint Theresa.

K. N.

August 3, 1942

WINGS OF THE NAVY

By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

Over Paoshan

Chapter III

The time: 3 o'clock in the afternoon, August 22, 1937. The place: Over the skies of Shanghai and Paoshan. The participants: Flight-Commander Sub-Lieutenant Tadashi Kaneko and three other pilots, namely, Privates Yoshio Fukui, Morio Miyaguchi and Yoshimichi Sayeki.

Just as they had taken to the Paoshan skies from a carrier-base on patrol duty, Flight-Commander Kaneko's eagle-eyes spotted six enemy planes soaring through the cloudy skies some 3,000 meters in the distance. Suddenly three other planes flying at an altitude of 2,500 meters joined the six aircraft.

Flight-commander Kaneko raised his right hand to notify his men to pitch into battle as soon as the enemy squadron came within striking distance.

Upon closer observation, these slick-looking aircraft proved to be the highly-vaunted Curtiss-Hawk type III fighter-planes.

Nine others joined the formation, bringing the total planes to 18.

Kaneko's plane zoomed into the enemy formation unflinchingly, his machine-gun barking deadly fire and defiance as he concentrated on the squadron leader's craft which immediately rolled into a power-dive. But it couldn't shake off the hounding Japanese "Naval Eagle" which tenaciously stuck to the Curtiss-Hawk's tail, banking, looping, zig-zagging with the enemy craft.

Goes Down to Yangtze

After an eight minute breath-taking chase, Kaneko's telling machine-gun blow sent the Curtiss-Hawk roaring into the muddy waters of the Yangtze.

Regaining his composure, the Flight-Commander winged after his second victim but the enemy craft luckily escaped into a heavy nearby cloud. Another Curtiss-Hawk met with the same fortunate fate.

Sub-Lieutenant Kaneko was a bit disappointed at the cowardliness of his enemy warriors. Once off the ground, an airmen should give all he possesses. He should be on the alert and always ready to take the offensive.

Suddenly, 500 meters below him, some 2,000 meters away, Flight-Commander Kaneko spotted a lone enemy air-warrior desperately wheeling through the unsettled sky, apparently in search of his formation.

The Japanese "Naval Eagle" swept through the clouds, making a bee-line for his intended prey. The doomed Curtiss-Hawk was one second too late as the Japanese birdman chased it to the ground where it smashed to smithereens like a piece of expensive chinaware.

But just as Sub-Lieutenant Kaneko pulled out of his power-dive another Curtiss-Hawk, which had been pursuing him, began spitting nervous fire. The Japanese warrior meandered his craft toward the heavens, then swiftly looped a loop, placing himself in a position equal to that of the enemy craft, machine-gun fully ablaze.

Both machine-guns were spitting out hot lead. It was a fight to the finish when Kaneko's machine-gun suddenly stopped as the enemy craft put to flight.

Lucky Break

Ironically, the Japanese "Naval Eagle" was out of bullets when his enemy's endurance had snapped.

Kaneko smiled, "You're lucky, buddy! But I'll be gunning for you the next time."

Meanwhile, Private Yoshio Fukui followed his Flight-Commander, aiming at the second plane in the formation when Kaneko daringly swept into the enemy squadron of 18 planes.

Private Fukui coolly winged his aircraft and opened fire when he reached within 30 meters of the cackling Curtiss-Hawk. But the dare-deviltry of the Japanese "Naval Eagle" was too much for the enemy as it sought an immediate avenue of escape.

Pointing its shining nose toward the sky, the Curtiss-Hawk roared for all it was worth. Put Private Fukui pursued, finally being forced to give up the chase as the clouds shielded the enemy craft in its heavy folds.

Private Fukui, casting his eyes over the battle arena, saw his fellow fliers engaged in terrific dog-fights with the enemy while below he could still see the ripples on the Yangtze into which the Curtiss-Hawk plunged after Flight-Comman-

(Continued on Page 4)